THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XVII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1888. NUMBER [illegible]

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Wilson Addresses the Senate on Cleveland's Message.

He Recommends Removal of the Duty on Sugar

And Makes No Objection to the Payment of Bounty.

The House Wastes Another Day in Filibustering.

Fiftieth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A proposal from the Dominion of Canada for a direct and immediate interchange of parliamentary publications, which was transmitted to the senate by the secretary of state, was referred to the committee on printing.

Wilson of Iowa then addressed the senate on the president's message. He quoted figures contained in the last annual report of the secretary of the treasury showing receipts and expenditures of the government for the last three years, the aggregate of receipts over expenditures being $178,000,000, or an average of $59,000,000 a year. The result thus disclosed, he said, presented the limit within which congress should move in the matter of reducing the revenue. All senators will doubtless agree that the revenue should be reduced. He alluded to the great achievements of the republican party, and spoke particularly of the practical capacity which could evolve boundless credit for a government that was bankrupt when it took charge of its affairs. He referred to the railroad and grant policy, something in which the republican party had without due consideration followed the precedents of the democratic party. The republican party should be excused, for not at once detecting the dangerous possibilities of the democratic land grant policy. It was not responsible for the war, but it was responsible for the maintenance of American institutions, the enforcement of laws and the unity of the republic. This responsibility it had met and discharged faithfully and fully.

Referring to the growth and prosperity of the country, he contrasted the figures of 1860 and 1880 as to agriculture and manufactures, and said that the true policy was one which would plant manufacturing establishments in every part of every agricultural state. If reduction of prices for manufactured articles was what was wanted there was no surer road to its realization than one which would lead to the distribution of manufacturing plants in all localities where agriculture produced cheap food and where forests and mines and quarries supplied the raw materials needed. There should be an end of a policy which tended to centralize manufacturing plants in the great cities, and a policy should be adopted which would distribute them in all parts of the country. If, however, they were to follow the president's suggestion they would not multiply and distribute manufacturing plants, but they would embarrass those now in operation and suppress the tendency to invest capital in them.

As to the annual surplus of about $60,000,000, he asked what was the right thing to do about it. Could that right thing be found in any of the various schemes urged on our attention by the president and other opponents of protection? Was there anything in those schemes that could produce such happy results as had happened in the cotton manufacturing industries of the southern states within the last seven years? The country was doing well under the policy which the president assailed. Whatever of danger was now menacing the country came from sources other than those embraced in the protective policy. That policy had given the country strength and prosperity.

Proceeding to a discussion of the question of duty on sugar and molasses, he quoted figures to show that in spite of the tariff the prices of the articles had fallen considerably for several years past, and suggested the removal of the duty on sugar and molasses, amounting to about $58,000,000, as a means of guarding against the annual surplus of $60,000,000. He quoted some sentences from the president's message, and asked whether any better response could be given them than by placing sugar and molasses on the free list. He would admit free all sugar and molasses coming from countries which did not impose import duties on those commodities, and which reciprocated by admitting American products free of duty into their ports. And then why not admit a practical business plan which had worked so well in European countries and provide for paying a reasonable bounty to producers of sugar in the United States?

He criticized the president's suggestions on the subject of wool, and said no one would infer from them that under tariff tinkering the wool product of the country had fallen 3,000,000 pounds in three years. After discussing the wool and flax question as affecting farmers, Mr. Wilson said the farmers should demand that all articles produced by them should be taken from the free list and that at least a moderate rate of duty should be imposed on them. He asked whether there was no way of getting rid of the annual surplus revenue without disturbing true industrial interests. He would make the reduction on intoxicating liquors. The true interests of the people demanded that the revenue system should be so adjusted as to prevent the tax on intoxicating liquors from becoming a fixed and necessary part of it. He should deeply regret the passage of any bill looking to the reduction of revenue which did not make a pronounced start towards the ultimate elimination of the liquor tax from the law.

At the close of Wilson's speech, consideration of the house bill for the purchase of United States bonds was resumed.

McPherson withdrew the amendment offered by him yesterday. Then the substitute as an amendment by Beck was agreed to and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Beck the senate insisted on its amendment to the bill, and the following committee on conference was appointed: Sherman, Allison and Beck.

HOUSE.

The house to-day resumed the filibustering over the direct tax bill that consumed the time from noon yesterday until 2 o'clock this morning. Speaker Carlisle ruled to-day that he had no power to put an end to the filibustering, as there were just enough members opposed to the bill to make dilatory motions and prevent the majority from passing it. Dreary roll calls continued, cutting off the commerce and military affairs committees, which had special orders for to-day.

The entire day was consumed in roll calls, not altogether innocent of interest occurring, and finally the house took recess until [illegible] to-morrow.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In the senate to-day Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the secretary of the treasury to report what precautions had been taken to prevent the importation of lead and lead ores from Mexico and Canada in violation of the revenue laws, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the smuggling of lead and lead ores.

The senate resumed consideration of the bond bill, the pending question being Beck's amendment.

Teller criticized the statement of McPherson as to the country being within sixty days in a silver basis with gold at a premium. The amendment should become a law. He declared there was nothing in the financial experience of the country or the world that would justify the statement that if $250,000,000 silver coin were put on the market any difference would be made in the relative value of the silver dollar and silver bullion. He denied that there was any intrinsic value in money, whether gold, silver or paper. It had simply a value corresponding with its ability to absorb things. The silver question, he said, did not cut any particular figure in the pending bill. The amount of silver that would be coined under Beck's amendment would be insignificant and would have little or no influence on the value of silver, but it would tell the world that the great silver-producing country of the world was satisfied it made a mistake when it partially demonetized silver, and that, step by step, it proposed to go on until there was complete recognition of silver as a money metal in all respects with gold.

The question was taken on Beck's amendment, and it was agreed to, 37 to 13.

Reagan offered an amendment directing the purchase and cancellation of bonds with $100,000,000 gold in the treasury for the redemption of legal tender notes.

Farwell asked if he pretended to say legal tender notes were not a debt, as shown upon their face.

Reagan said technically they were a debt, but practically they were money. The easiest way to reduce the surplus and relieve taxation was by the adoption of his amendment.

Later Reagan withdrew his amendment on the assurance of Beck that he would have an opportunity to offer it to another bill.

Sherman moved to amend Beck's amendment by substituting silver bullion for silver coin over the two millions monthly, but the presiding officer ruled it out of order. Sherman said he knew his amendment was not in order, but wanted to show that the senate was forced to act on a matter which had not been carefully examined by the committee. The senator from Texas had spoken of there being distress in the country. Sherman attributed the distress to the fact that the administration had not executed the law giving it full power to use the surplus in the purchase of bonds. The democratic house had also refused to pass the senate bill allowing national bank currency to be issued to the full amount of bonds deposited. The effect of this policy is that since the administration came into power the national bank currency had been reduced by $170,000,000. And that was not all. When the banks commenced to reduce, the only way they could do so was by depositing United States notes in the treasury, and that they had done to the extent of $102,000,000. That $102,000,000 of United States notes was now tied up, as the result of the party action of the house, so the result of that policy of the democratic party was to make a double contraction of currency. The distress could easily be relieved by continuing the efficient national banking system, and removing present restrictions on the issue of national banking currency. Sherman spoke of the overthrow of national banks as something that would be a "feather in the cap" of the democratic party, and yet national bank currency was the best that ever existed. He stood there to defend the national banking system, which was insidiously sought to be overthrown by various propositions submitted to the bill. There had been an effort to undermine it ever since the democratic party came into power. He would not say that of the executive head of the administration, but of representatives who came mainly from the southern states. After opposing the silver bullion proposition in the pending measure Sherman said he never had been against silver. If the policy which he had always advocated had been adopted and acted upon silver would never have depreciated in market value as it had. Non-maintenance of silver on a par with gold was unwise act of public policy, and if it could not be brought up to that standard an approach to it could be made, and then by a convention by European nations a new ratio might possibly be established and gold and silver placed side by side as in the past, but while gold and silver were differently rated in the market no single power in the world could bring them together, and, if the United States attempted it, it would finally reach a single silver basis, thus detaching this country from the great commercial nations of the world. He had no objection whatever to the issue of silver certificates on bullion in the treasury at its market value. The United States should have done as the Latin nations did, not coin any more silver than necessary for ordinary transactions. On balances of silver bullion certificates could have been issued from the beginning, and could now. The proposition from the senator from Texas would dissipate the gold now held for redemption of legal tender notes and would drive it abroad and into the banks to be hoarded, and then when some "Black Friday" came there would be a gap between coin and legal tender notes, and gold and silver bullion would be at a premium. He was willing to do all that can be done to maintain silver, provided the senate stands by him in maintaining the two metals at par with each other until by common consent of the nations of the world there may be a ratio fixed approaching the present one.

Allison said he had voted for Beck's amendment restricting silver, and saw nothing in it that had a tendency in the slightest degree to alarm the people of the country. As respects silver coinage, the silver legislation of 1878 had been, he thought, fully and thoroughly justified. It would not have been possible to have maintained resumption without it. He wanted to say to any business men who might be alarmed lest we coin a million or two of silver this year more than we ought that there would be no danger of an outflow of gold. He would not say what would happen if we should so adjust our international affairs as respects the revenue laws as to change the balance of trade against us, because when that time comes, when we become a debtor nation, instead of a creditor nation, whether or not gold would go then, he was not prepared to say. While he was as ready as any other senator to find a basis cause of alarm as respects the situation of our currency, he did not believe the added coin which would result from Beck's amendment would amount to a thousandth part of a cent per annum as respects the great measures of value which now adjust all our affairs.

McPherson moved to add to the bill: "Provided, that nothing in this act shall authorize the secretary of the treasury to coin more than four millions worth per month."

Stewart moved to lay the amendment on the table and without action the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal an effort was made by friends of the special order, the direct tax bill, to make arrangements by which the final vote upon the measure would be insured to-day at 5 o'clock, but Breckenridge of Arkansas objected to the proposition.

E. B. Taylor of Ohio thereupon moved to limit general debate to one hour. Opponents of the bill then resorted to filibustering tactics.

The house at 2:15 a. m. took a recess until 11:45.

The entire day was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions. At 6 o'clock a vote occurred on a motion for recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Breckenridge made a motion that McMillan be excused from voting upon Taylor's motion.

Reed of Maine and Burrows of Michigan made the point of order that the motion to excuse was not in order. Reed suggested that if it were more motions could be submitted to excuse every member.

The speaker said that while this might be very inconvenient he thought the motion to excuse was in order.

Grosvenor, of Ohio, remarked, suggestively, that it might be a very convenient motion for the minority to avail themselves of.

Breckenridge, of Arkansas, withdrew his motion to excuse McMillan.

The motion for recess was set aside by a motion to adjourn until Friday. On this no quorum was voted, and a call of the house was ordered.

At 10.30 the situation remains unchanged in the house except that there has been a gradual falling off in the number of members responding to their names upon roll call. At this hour the prospects for an all-night session are strengthening.

An Extensive Fire.

AMESBURY, Mass., April 5.—The largest fire ever known in this town is now raging. The Babcock Carriage company is burned out, also J. H. Clark & Co., Walker, Shields & Co., A. N. Parry & Co., Lambert, Hollander, the Hume Carriage company, and nearly a dozen dwellings. The fire is spreading and threatens destruction to a large amount of other property. The loss will probably reach several hundred thousand dollars. Help has been asked from Lawrence, Merrimac, Haverhill and Newburyport.

Will Consider Their Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Representative Cox, chairman of the democratic caucus committee, has issued a call for a caucus of democratic members of the house to be held on Saturday evening next for the purpose of considering the proposed admission of new territories into the union.

Boulder's Public Building.

DENVER, April 5.—A Washington special to the Times says: The bill appropriating $[illegible] for a public building at Boulder, Colo., was favorably reported to the senate to-day, together with a bill imposing a fine on cattle owners pasturing cattle on Indian lands of $1.00 per head for cattle so pastured.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

The Deal Between the Brotherhoods and Knights.

Powderly Asked to Call His Men from the Q.

Negotiations Pending with Prospects of Success.

Burlington Brakemen Threaten Another Shut-down.

Combinations of Labor.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Referring to the reported deal between the brotherhoods of engineers and firemen and General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor, by which all knights in the employ of the C. B. & Q. were to be called out, the Chicago Times says this morning: "The proposition is still pending, and a decision may not be reached for some days yet. The engineers, firemen and switchmen desire Powderly to call out the Knights of Labor who have taken their places on the "Q," and if it should become necessary also train and section hands, as far as they are Knights of Labor. In short, they want to make the strike official with the Knights of Labor. All men who strike under this arrangement are to be supported by the brotherhoods. In return the engineers, firemen and switchmen will obligate themselves to stand by the Knights of Labor on other roads if it should become necessary. This Powderly may agree to do, and probably will as far as those men are concerned who took the places of the strikers, if he can exercise any authority over them. These propositions rest upon the condition that the engineers, firemen and switchmen are acting in concert. Such a combination is in existence. The switchmen have promised that if they would strike on the "Q" the engineers and firemen would assist them on other roads when they had any just grievances. This refers especially to the Lake Shore, where the switchmen want to compel the employment of union men in the places of those who took the places of striking switchmen in 1886, but this effort is not to be made until after the trouble with the Burlington is settled, as it is not at all improbable that the engineers and firemen will amalgamate permanently.

Preparing for a Shut-down.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The quietude which followed the lifting of the boycott on Burlington cars was somewhat shaken to-day by the rumor that brakemen of the Burlington system, in conjunction with yardmen loyal to the brotherhood were preparing for a shut-down along the whole line. Chairman Hoge of the brotherhood grievance committee said they knew nothing about it. They knew, he said, the Burlington is killing or maiming people frequently through the agency of its incompetent engineers, and that engines are being wrecked or burned out every day. The attempt to swamp the Burlington with business at Chicago has not proved a success. Paul Morton said to-day they did not propose to get swamped, for when freight comes in too large quantities for them to manage they declined to receive it. He stated that on next Sunday the company would put on its fast train between Chicago and Denver.

Stone's Promise.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Certain correspondence between George L. Eastman of the Knights of Labor and General Manager Stone of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was made public this morning. On March 19th Eastman wrote to Stone stating that in order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the position and policy of "late Reading" engineers and firemen now employed on the "Q" and those who are to be employed, he would state that the men "would be faithful to their duties and steadfast in their allegiance to their new employers." On March 28th Stone wrote to Eastman assuring him that the "Reading men" on the "Q" would never be displaced to make room for anybody.

Ex-Attorney General Brewster Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Ex-Attorney General Brewster died this morning. He had been suffering during the entire winter with disease of the kidneys, but his condition did not become serious until a month ago, since which time he has been confined to the house. Early this morning he sank into a heavy slumber and passed quietly away.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Flags on the department of justice were placed at half mast as soon as the death of ex-Attorney General Brewster was announced, and Attorney General Garland issued orders that the building be draped in mourning and that it be closed on the day of the funeral.

An Art Gallery Opened.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—The Layton art gallery, presented to the city of Milwaukee by Fred Layton, an old and wealthy resident, was thrown open to the public to-day. The building and grounds represent an investment of about $100,000. To this Layton added donations of pictures valued at about $[illegible], and to-day he drew a check for $100,000 as an endowment fund for the temple. Other prominent citizens have contributed liberally in the shape of valuable pictures, and altogether the gallery will compare favorably with any other institution of the kind in the country.

A Terrible Disaster.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—A special dispatch from New Hampton, Iowa, says: A terrible railroad accident occurred about four miles west of here on the Milwaukee & St. Paul by which at least a dozen persons lost their lives and from 15 to 20 were injured. The train, which left Chicago at 11.30 yesterday morning and was due here at 2.13 this morning, passed here nearly on time, and when about four miles west plunged into a creek, the bridge of which was washed out. The creek was swollen by an immense amount of water which has been running for the past few days, and in addition a gorge of ice was formed which previous to the arrival of the train carried away a portion of the bridge. There was nothing to show there was danger ahead and the train plunged into the stream while running at full speed. The engine and three coaches went into the creek and were immediately submerged in the torrent of water which overflowed the banks. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued, and those of the train crew and passengers who escaped death or injury were immediately called into service to relieve the drowning or pinioned passengers. It was with great difficulty that the passengers could be reached, owing to the rushing of the waters through the car windows. Those who were rescued from the smoking car, which was almost entirely submerged, were taken from the windows, some maimed to such an extent that they were powerless to help themselves, while others unhurt were nearly drowned before aid could reach them.

At 11 a. m. six dead bodies had been taken out from the wreck and three more were known to be underneath the debris, through which the water was madly pouring. It was stated that the engineer and fireman were instantly killed or were caught in the cab and drowned before aid could reach them, but the confusion and excitement were so great it was difficult to secure reliable information. In addition to the passengers known to be killed, from 15 to 20 were rescued that are more or less seriously injured. A number were so dangerously hurt that it is feared they cannot possibly recover. As soon as a trainman who escaped injury could be spared he was dispatched to the next station and a relief train was telegraphed for from Mason City. Telegrams for relief were also sent to Charles City and other near-by places. It was not until several hours after this accident that a train arrived with physicians.

CHARLES CITY, Iowa, April 5.—The wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road some claim was caused by ice on the track while others claim by spreading of the rails. The engine jumped the track first and the baggage car and tender plunged into the water. The smoker struck on top of the engine and was badly mashed. The engine is entirely under water, and the baggage car is almost covered with water. There were about thirty people in the smoker. Four were killed so far as known, besides the engineer, crushed between the cab and smoker. The fireman escaped unhurt. There were about 25 to 30 wounded, though none fatally. It is believed that three or more bodies are yet under the wreck. The baggageman and route agent escaped through a window without much injury. The names of the dead have been learned as follows: W. Anderson, C. Sdareas, J. Daniels, James Seager, engineer, of Mitchell, Dak.; Dora [illegible], a little girl about four years old. Of the names of the wounded only two can be obtained, those of Mr. O. B. Allen and H. Seareus, both of Nora Springs. A Chicago traveling man and the conductor kept the passengers quiet until they could help them out. The wounded are mostly burned from the engine. The mails and baggage are in the river. Three physicians from New Hampton and three from Charles City are doing all they can for the wounded.

Bismarck Puts his Foot Down.

BERLIN, April 5.—The Cologne Gazette publishes the following: "Great excitement prevails in diplomatic circles in Berlin over the possibility of the speedy resignation of Prince Bismarck because of the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenburg and Princess Victoria of Prussia. The prince wishes to accompany Queen Victoria to Berlin as the suitor of the hand of the princess. The report is so serious that it can't be passed over until the Bulgarian question shall have been settled by all the powers. The projected marriage can only be judged from a political point of view. On this account the marriage is an impossibility. German policy has its root in the endeavor to avoid anything that would be likely to arouse the slightest inducement for suspicion, and in the Bulgarian question Germany must in accordance with the declaration made by Prince Bismarck in the reichstag remain a wholly uninterested party as long as Bulgaria is in question. This course of action affords the only means of retaining the full confidence of opposing governments. That confidence would be disturbed in an instant if the czar's most detested antagonist were to become son-in-law of Emperor Frederick. As a German patriot Prince Alexander cannot take a step which can only be the reverse of beneficial to the Fatherland. The intelligence of the prince is so highly estimated that it is impossible for him to attempt a suit which would assuredly cost the German people their chancellor. Public opinion in Berlin is emphatically in favor of Prince Bismarck. It is rumored here that if Prince Bismarck resigns Count Herbert Bismarck will also resign.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch received here to-night confirms the report that Prince Bismarck is about to retire from the German chancellorship.

BERLIN, April 5.—Prince Bismarck had a long conference this afternoon with the emperor.

According to latest reports the marriage has been postponed for the present, and Prince Bismarck retains his position.

A Shocking Tragedy in Mexico.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—A special from the City of Mexico, says: The Two Republics publishes the following advices from Celaya: On Sunday afternoon, about forty-five minutes past four o'clock, the bull ring of Celayo was crowded with spectators of the general national sport. A company of bull fighters of Leon was still playing with the first bull, when fire suddenly broke out on the sunny side of the plaza. A panic seized upon the vast assemblage and a frightful catastrophe was the result. The plaza was constructed of wooden masts, reeds, etc., and it was due to this fact that a majority of the people escaped without injury, being able to force an opening permitting an exit at different points, but many women and children jumped from the top, a distance of two hundred to three hundred feet, and over one hundred persons were seriously wounded. Eighteen lives were lost.

The sides of the plaza being lined with matting as dry as tinder, and there being a slight wind blowing, the amphitheatre was in a blaze in a few seconds. Nine dead bodies, in some cases so charred as to be unrecognizable, were taken from the smoking ruins. Nine persons were so badly burned that they died in a few hours. Sixty-eight persons were very badly burned and at least ten of them will die this week. Fifty persons in escaping were knocked down and trampled upon by the panic-stricken throng and are very seriously but not fatally injured. The bulls, maddened by the roaring of the flames, broke lose from their stalls and rushed wildly through the surging mass of humanity, tossing aloft and knocking over all who stood in their way. Among the eighteen dead were two women who were first gored to death by bulls and their bodies afterward burned.

The scenes in the neighborhood of the bull ring were shocking beyond description. Women and children divested of their clothing and crazed with suffering from their burns ran aimlessly through the streets, and could scarcely be overtaken or collected by their friends. Several persons lost their reason from the severe mental shocks to which they were subjected.

The fire was incendiary. In the Celaya jail were a number of prisoners, army deserters, who had obtained permission from the authorities to attend the bull fight. They were accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers to prevent escape, but one of the deserters surreptitiously lighted a match and lighted one of the dry petates. In an instant the "sol" side of the ring was ablaze. In the confusion and excitement the prisoners succeeded in making good their escape, taking the chances to effect their end.

The best society of Celaya was in attendance. It was Easter Sunday, the return of the season of gaiety after Lent. There was an unusual number of ladies and little children present, and these were the sufferers. No man lost his life. Helpless little ones and their mothers who would not desert their offspring were the victims of the appalling catastrophe. Celaya is mourning to-day. On every side is heard the sound of wailing for loved ones dead, dying or suffering. It is the saddest tragedy that has occurred in the three centuries of the city's history.

Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The stock market was not only less active to-day than for the preceding two days, but the dealings lacked interest and prices reacted materially in the forenoon, though the losses were generally made up again later in the day. Final changes were irregular and generally for fractional amounts only.

Adams Express	135	Rock Island	108½
American Ex.	107	St. L. & S. F.	126½
Central Pacific		Preferred	65¼
C. & A.	133	1st Preferred	108
Preferred		Tex. Pacific	22¼
C. B. & Q.	119¾	U. P.	51⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	124½	U. S. Ex.	71
D. & R. G.	17½	Wells Fargo Ex.	130
Erie		Western Union	73⅞
Preferred		Colo. Coal	32½
East Tenn.	8½	Homestake	10
Preferred	55	Iron Silver	375
Illinois Central	118⅝	Ontario	28
Kas. & Tex.	13¾	Quick Silver	8
Mo. Pacific	75¾	Preferred	33
Northern Pacific	21	Sutro	11
Preferred	45⅜	Ft. Worth & D. C.	34½
C. & N. W.	106½	A. J. & O. Co.	29⅛
Preferred	139	4s	123⅝
N. Y. C.	105	4½s	106⅞
Pullman P. Car	137¼	Pacific 6s of '95	120½
Reading	56⅝	Ft. Wayne	152½

The Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—Full returns of yesterday's election show that Taft, republican, for governor has a majority of 198 and Lapham, republican for lieutenant governor 1755. The suffrage amendment had 573 over the necessary three-fifths vote. The senate stands: Republican 25, democratic 6, no election 5. House: Republican 54, democratic 10, prohibition 1, no election 7.

Blaine's Health.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—James W. Draper of this city is in receipt of a letter from a personal friend now in Vienna in which he says: "I saw Mr. Blaine quite often at Florence and he is greatly broken in health. Any one who sees him will know the reason for his withdrawal from presidential aspirations. I fear his life will not be spared long."

Pinkertons Relieved.

CHICAGO, April 5.—This morning a detail of one hundred city police were massed at the Desplaines street station and instructed to relieve Pinkerton guards that are keeping watch over the property of the Burlington road. The police supersede the Pinkertons at all points on the road in the city.

The house committee on elections yesterday had under consideration the Frank vs. Glover contest, from St. Louis, and although no final action was taken, it is apparent that the committee will report in favor of the sitting member.

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As to the annual surplus of about $60,000,000, he asked what was the right thing to do about it. Could that right thing be found in any of the various schemes urged upon our attention by the president and other opponents of protection? Was there anything in those schemes that could produce such happy results as had happened in the cotton manufacturing industries of the southern states within the last seven years? The country was doing well under the policy which the president assailed. Whatever of danger was now menacing the country came from sources other than those embraced in the protective policy. That policy had given the country strength and prosperity.

Proceeding to a discussion of the question of duty on sugar and molasses, he quoted figures to show that in spite of the tariff the prices of the articles had fallen considerably for several years past, and suggested the removal of the duty on sugar and molasses, amounting to about $58,000,000, as a means of guarding against the annual surplus of $60,000,000. He quoted some sentences from the president's message, and asked whether any better response could be given them than by placing sugar and molasses on the free list. He would admit free all sugar and molasses coming from countries which did not impose import duties on those commodities, and which reciprocated by admitting American products free of duty into their ports. And then why not admit a practical business plan which had worked so well in European countries and provide for paying a reasonable bounty to producers of sugar in the United States?

He criticized the president's suggestions on the subject of wool, and said no one would infer from them that under tariff tinkering the wool product of the country had fallen 3,000,000 pounds in three years. After discussing the wool and flax question as affecting farmers, Mr. Wilson said the farmers should demand that all articles produced by them should be taken from the free list and that at least a moderate rate of duty should be imposed on them. He asked whether there was no way of getting rid of the annual surplus revenue without disturbing true industrial interests. He would make the reduction on intoxicating liquors. The true interests of the people demanded that the revenue system should be so adjusted as to prevent the tax on intoxicating liquors from becoming a fixed and necessary part of it. He should deeply regret the passage of any bill looking to the reduction of revenue which did not make a pronounced start toward the ultimate elimination of the liquor tax from the law.

At the close of Wilson's speech, consideration of the house bill for the purchase of United States bonds was resumed.

McPherson withdrew the amendment offered by him yesterday. Then the substitute as an amendment by Beck was agreed to and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Beck the senate insisted on its amendment to the bill, and the following committee on conference was appointed: Sherman, Allison and Beck.

HOUSE.

The house to-day resumed the filibustering over the direct tax bill that consumed the time from noon yesterday until 2 o'clock this morning. Speaker Carlisle ruled to-day that he had no power to put an end to the filibustering, as there were just enough members opposed to the bill to make dilatory motions and prevent the majority from passing it. Dreary roll calls continued, cutting off the commerce and military affairs committees, which had special orders for to-day.

The entire day was consumed in roll calls, not altogether deficient of interest occurring, and finally the house took recess until 10:30 to-morrow.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In the senate to-day Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the secretary of the treasury to report what precautions had been taken to prevent the importation of lead and lead ores from Mexico and Canada in violation of the revenue laws, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the smuggling of lead and lead ores.

The senate resumed consideration of the bond bill, the pending question being Beck's amendment.

Teller criticized the statement of McPherson as to the country being within sixty days in a silver basis with gold at a premium. The amendment should become a law. He declared there was nothing in the financial experience of the country or the world that would justify the statement that if $250,000,000 silver coin were put on the market any difference would be made in the relative value of the silver dollar and silver bullion. He denied that there was any intrinsic value in money, whether gold, silver or paper. It had simply a value corresponding with its ability to absorb things. The silver question, he said, did not cut any particular figure in the pending bill. The amount of silver that would be coined under Beck's amendment would be insignificant and would have little or no influence on the value of silver, but it would tell the world that the great silver-producing country of the world was satisfied it made a mistake when it partially demonetized silver, and that, step by step, it proposed to go on until there was complete recognition of silver as a money metal in all respects with gold.

The question was taken on Beck's amendment, and it was agreed to, 37 to 13.

Reagan offered an amendment directing the purchase and cancellation of bonds with $100,000,000 gold in the treasury for the redemption of legal tender notes.

Farwell asked if he pretended to say legal tender notes were not a debt, as shown upon their face.

Reagan said technically they were a debt, but practically they were money. The easiest way to reduce the surplus and relieve taxation was by the adoption of his amendment.

Later Reagan withdrew his amendment on the assurance of Beck that he would have an opportunity to offer it to another bill.

Sherman moved to amend Beck's amendment by substituting silver bullion for silver coin over the two millions monthly, but the presiding officer ruled it out of order. Sherman said he knew his amendment was not in order, but wanted to show that the senate was forced to act on a matter which had not been carefully examined by the committee. The senator from Texas had spoken of there being distress in the country. Sherman attributed the distress to the fact that the administration had not executed the law giving it full power to use the surplus in the purchase of bonds. The democratic house had also refused to pass the senate bill allowing national bank currency to be issued to the full amount of bonds deposited. The effect of this policy is that since the administration came into power the national bank currency had been reduced by $70,000,000. And that was not all. When the banks commenced to reduce, the only way they could do so was by depositing United States notes in the treasury, and that they had done to the extent of $102,000,000. That $102,000,000 of United States notes was now tied up, as the result of the party action of the house; so the result of that policy of the democratic party was to make a double contraction of currency. The distress could easily be relieved by continuing the efficient national banking system, and removing present restrictions on the issue of national banking currency. Sherman spoke of the overthrow of national banks as something that would be a "feather in the cap" of the democratic party, and yet the national bank currency was the best that ever existed. He stood there to defend the national banking system, which was insidiously sought to be overthrown by various propositions submitted to the bill. There had been an effort to undermine it ever since the democratic party came into power. He would not say that of the executive head of the administration, but of representatives who came mainly from the southern states. After opposing the silver bullion proposition in the pending measure Sherman said he never had been against silver. If the policy which he had always advocated had been adopted and acted upon silver would never have depreciated in market value as it had. Non-maintenance of silver on a par with gold was a wise act of public policy, and if it could not be brought up to that standard an approach to it could be made, and then by a convention by European nations a new ratio might possibly be established and gold and silver placed side by side as in the past, but while gold and silver were differently rated in the market no single power in the world could bring them together, and if the United States attempted it, it would finally reach a single silver basis, thus detaching this country from the great commercial nations of the world. He had no objection whatever to the issue of silver certificates on bullion in the treasury at its market value. The United States should have done as the Latin nations did, not coin any more silver than necessary for ordinary transactions. On balances of silver bullion certificates could have been issued from the beginning, and could now. The proposition from the senator from Texas would dissipate the gold now held for redemption of legal tender notes and would drive it abroad and into the banks to be hoarded, and then when some "Black Friday" came there would be a gap between coin and legal tender notes, and gold and silver bullion would be at a premium. He was willing to do all that can be done to maintain silver, provided the senate stands by him in maintaining the two metals at par with each other until by common consent of the nations of the world there may be a ratio fixed approaching the present one.

Allison said he had voted for Beck's amendment restricting silver, and saw nothing in it that had a tendency in the slightest degree to alarm the people of the country. As respects silver coinage, the silver legislation of 1878 had been, he thought, fully and thoroughly justified. It would not have been possible to have maintained resumption without it. He wanted to say to all business men who might be alarmed lest we coin a million or two of silver this year more than we ought that there would be no danger of an outflow of gold. He would not say what would happen if we should so adjust our international affairs as respects the revenue laws as to change the balance of trade against us, because when that time comes, when we become a debtor nation, instead of a creditor nation, whether or not gold would go then, he was not prepared to say. While he was as ready as any other senator to find a cause of alarm as respects the situation of our currency, he did not believe the added coin which would result from Beck's amendment would amount to a thousandth part of a cent per annum as respects the great measures of value which now adjust all our affairs.

McPherson moved to add to the bill, "Provided that nothing in this act shall authorize the secretary of the treasury to coin more than four millions worth per month."

Stewart moved to lay the amendment on the table and without action the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal an effort was made by friends of the special order, the direct tax bill, to make arrangements by which the final vote upon the measure would be insured to-day at 5 o'clock, but Breckenridge of Arkansas objected to the proposition.

E. B. Taylor of Ohio thereupon moved to limit general debate to one hour. Opponents of the bill then resorted to filibustering tactics.

The house at 2:15 a. m. took a recess until 11:45.

The entire day was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions. At 6 o'clock a vote occurred on a motion for recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Breckenridge made a motion that McMillan be excused from voting upon Taylor's motion.

Reed of Maine and Burrows of Michigan made the point of order that the motion to excuse was not in order. Reed suggested that if it were more motions could be submitted to excuse every member.

The speaker said that while this might be very inconvenient he thought the motion to excuse was in order.

Grosvenor, of Ohio, remarked, suggestively, that it might be a very convenient motion for the minority to avail themselves of.

Breckinridge, of Arkansas, withdrew his motion to excuse McMillan.

The motion for recess was set aside by a motion to adjourn until Friday. On this no quorum was voted, and a call of the house was ordered.

At 10:30 the situation remains unchanged in the house except that there has been a gradual falling off in the number of members responding to their names upon roll call. At this hour the prospects for an all-night session are strengthening.

An Extensive Fire.

AMESBURY, Mass., April 5.—The largest fire ever known in this town is now raging. The Babcock Carriage company is burned out, also J. H. Clark & Co., Walker, Shields & Co., A. N. Parry & Co., Lambert, Hollander, the Hume Carriage company, and nearly a dozen dwellings. The fire is spreading and threatens destruction to a large amount of other property. The loss will probably reach several hundred thousand dollars. Help has been asked from Lawrence, Merrimac, Haverhill and Newburyport.

Will Consider Their Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Representative Cox, chairman of the democratic caucus committee, has issued a call for a caucus of democratic members of the house to be held on Saturday evening next for the purpose of considering the proposed admission of new territories into the union.

Boulder's Public Building.

DENVER, April 5.—A Washington special to the Times says: The bill appropriating $[illegible] for a public building at Boulder, Colo., was favorably reported to the senate to-day, together with a bill imposing a fine on cattle owners pasturing cattle on Indian lands of $1.00 per head for cattle so pastured.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

The Deal Between the Brotherhoods and Knights.

Powderly Asked to Call his Men from the Q.

Negotiations Pending with Prospects of Success.

Burlington Brakemen Threaten Another Shut-down.

Combinations of Labor.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Referring to the reported deal between the brotherhoods of engineers and firemen and General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor, by which all knights in the employ of the C. B. & Q were to be called out, the Chicago Times says this morning: "The proposition is still pending, and a decision may not be reached for some days yet. The engineers, firemen and switchmen desire Powderly to call out the Knights of Labor who have taken their places on the "Q," and if it should become necessary also train and section hands, as far as they are Knights of Labor. In short, they want to make the strike official with the Knights of Labor. All men who strike under this arrangement are to be supported by the brotherhoods. In return the engineers, firemen and switchmen will obligate themselves to stand by the Knights of Labor on other roads if it should become necessary. This Powderly may agree to do, and probably will as far as those men are concerned who took the places of the strikers, if he can exercise any authority over them. These propositions rest upon the condition that the engineers, firemen and switchmen are acting in concert. Such a combination is in existence. The switchmen have promised that if they would strike on the "Q" the engineers and firemen would assist them on other roads when they had any just grievances. This refers especially to the Lake Shore, where the switchmen want to compel the employment of union men in the places of those who took the places of striking switchmen in 1886, but this effort is not to be made until after the trouble with the Burlington is settled, as it is not at all improbable that the engineers and firemen will amalgamate permanently.

Preparing for a Shut-down.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The quietude which followed the lifting of the boycott on Burlington cars was somewhat shaken to-day by the rumor that brakemen of the Burlington system, in conjunction with yardmen loyal to the brotherhood were preparing for a shut-down along the whole line. Chairman Hoge of the brotherhood grievance committee said they knew nothing about it. They knew, he said, the Burlington is killing or maiming people frequently through the agency of its incompetent engineers, and that engines are being wrecked or burned out every day. The attempt to swamp the Burlington with business at Chicago has not proved a success. Paul Morton said to-day they did not propose to get swamped, for when freight comes in too large quantities for them to manage they declined to receive it. He stated that on next Sunday the company would put on its fast train between Chicago and Denver.

Stone's Promise.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Certain correspondence between George L. Eastman of the Knights of Labor and General Manager Stone of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was made public this morning. On March 19th Eastman wrote to Stone stating that in order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the position and policy of "late Reading" engineers and firemen now employed on the "Q" and those who are to be employed, he would state that the men "would be faithful to their duties and steadfast in their allegiance to their new employers." On March 25th Stone wrote to Eastman assuring him that the "Reading men" on the "Q" would never be displaced to make room for anybody.

Ex-Attorney General Brewster Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Ex-Attorney General Brewster died this morning. He had been suffering during the entire winter with disease of the kidneys, but his condition did not become serious until a month ago, since which time he has been confined to the house. Early this morning he sank into a heavy slumber and passed quietly away.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Flags on the department of justice were placed at half mast as soon as the death of ex-Attorney General Brewster was announced, and Attorney General Garland issued orders that the building be draped in mourning and that it be closed on the day of the funeral.

An Art Gallery Opened.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—The Layton art gallery, presented to the city of Milwaukee by Fred Layton, an old and wealthy resident, was thrown open to the public to-day. The building and grounds represent an investment of about $100,000. To this Layton added donations of pictures valued at about $[illegible], and to-day he drew a check for $100,000 as an endowment fund for the temple. Other prominent citizens have contributed liberally in the shape of valuable pictures, and altogether the gallery will compare favorably with any other institution of the kind in the country.

A Terrible Disaster.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—A special dispatch from New Hampton, Iowa, says: A terrible railroad accident occurred about four miles west of here on the Milwaukee & St. Paul by which at least a dozen persons lost their lives and from 15 to 20 were injured. The train, which left Chicago at 11:30 yesterday morning and was due here at 2:18 this morning, passed here nearly on time, and when about four miles west plunged into a creek, the bridge of which was washed out. The creek was swollen by an immense amount of water which has been running for the past few days, and in addition a gorge of ice was formed which previous to the arrival of the train carried away a portion of the bridge. There was nothing to show there was danger ahead and the train plunged into the stream while running at full speed. The engine and three coaches went into the creek and were immediately submerged in the torrent of water which overflowed the banks. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued, and those of the train crew and passengers who escaped death or injury were immediately called into service to relieve the drowning or pinioned passengers. It was with great difficulty that the passengers could be reached, owing to the rushing of the waters through the car windows. Those who were rescued from the smoking car, which was almost entirely submerged, were taken from the windows, some maimed to such an extent that they were powerless to help themselves, while others unhurt were nearly drowned before aid could reach them.

At 11 a. m. six dead bodies had been taken out from the wreck and three more were known to be underneath the debris, through which the water was madly pouring. It was stated that the engineer and fireman were instantly killed, or were caught in the cab and drowned before aid could reach them, but the confusion and excitement were so great it was difficult to secure reliable information. In addition to the passengers known to be killed, from 15 to 20 were rescued that are more or less seriously injured. A number were so dangerously hurt that it is feared they cannot possibly recover. As soon as a trainman who escaped injury could be spared he was dispatched to the next station and a relief train was telegraphed for from Mason City. Telegrams for relief were also sent to Charles City and other near-by places. It was not until several hours after this accident that a train arrived with physicians.

CHARLES CITY, Iowa, April 5.—The wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road some claim was caused by ice on the track, while others claim by spreading of the rails. The engine jumped the track first and the baggage car and tender plunged into the water. The smoker struck on top of the engine and was badly mashed. The engine is entirely under water, and the baggage car is almost covered with water. There were about thirty people in the smoker. Four were killed so far as known, besides the engineer, crushed between the cab and smoker. The fireman escaped unhurt. There were about 25 to 30 wounded, though none fatally. It is believed that three or more bodies are yet under the wreck. The baggageman and route agent escaped through a window without much injury. The names of the dead have been learned as follows: W. Anderson, C. Seareus, J. Daniels, James Seagel, engineer, of Mitchell, Dak.; Dora Hildebecker, a little girl about four years old. Of the names of the wounded only two can be obtained, those of Mr. O. B. Allen and H. Seareus, both of Nora Springs. A Chicago traveling man and the conductor kept the passengers quiet until they could help them out. The wounded are mostly burned from the engine. The mails and baggage are in the river. Three physicians from New Hampton and three from Charles City are doing all they can for the wounded.

Bismarck Puts his Foot Down.

BERLIN, April 5.—The Cologne Gazette publishes the following: "Great excitement prevails in diplomatic circles in Berlin over the possibility of the speedy resignation of Prince Bismarck because of the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenburg and Princess Victoria of Prussia. The prince wishes to accompany Queen Victoria to Berlin as the suitor of the hand of the princess. The report is so serious that it can't be passed over until the Bulgarian question shall have been settled by all the powers. The projected marriage can only be judged from a political point of view. On this account the marriage is an impossibility. German policy has its root in the endeavor to avoid anything that would be likely to arouse the slightest inducement for suspicion, and in the Bulgarian question Germany must in accordance with the declaration made by Prince Bismarck in the reichstag remain a wholly uninterested party as long as Bulgaria is in question. This course of action affords the only means of retaining the full confidence of opposing governments. That confidence would be disturbed in an instant if the czar's most detested antagonist were to become son-in-law of Emperor Frederick. As a German patriot Prince Alexander cannot take a step which can only be the reverse of beneficial to the Fatherland. The intelligence of the prince is so highly estimated that it is impossible for him to attempt a suit which would assuredly cost the German people their chancellor. Public opinion in Berlin is emphatically in favor of Prince Bismarck. It is rumored here that if Prince Bismarck resigns Count Herbert Bismarck will also resign.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch received here to-night confirms the report that Prince Bismarck is about to retire from the German chancellorship.

BERLIN, April 5.—Prince Bismarck had a long conference this afternoon with the emperor.

According to latest reports the marriage has been postponed for the present, and Prince Bismarck retains his position.

A Shocking Tragedy in Mexico.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—A special from the City of Mexico, says: The Two Republics publishes the following advices from Celaya: On Sunday afternoon, about forty-five minutes past four o'clock, the bull ring of Celayo was crowded with spectators of the general national sport. A company of bull fighters of Leon was still playing with the first bull, when fire suddenly broke out on the sunny side of the plaza. A panic seized upon the vast assemblage and a frightful catastrophe was the result. The plaza was constructed of wooden masts, reeds, etc., and it was due to this fact that a majority of the people escaped without injury, being able to force an opening permitting an exit at different points, but many women and children jumped from the top, a distance of two hundred to three hundred feet, and over one hundred persons were seriously wounded. Eighteen lives were lost.

The sides of the plaza being lined with matting as dry as tinder, and there being a slight wind blowing, the amphitheatre was in a blaze in a few seconds. Nine dead bodies, in some cases so charred as to be unrecognizable, were taken from the smoking ruins. Nine persons were so badly burned that they died in a few hours. Sixty-eight persons were very badly burned and at least ten of them will die this week. Fifty persons in escaping were knocked down and trampled upon by the panic-stricken throng and are very seriously but not fatally injured. The bulls, maddened by the roaring of the flames, broke loose from their stalls and rushed wildly through the surging mass of humanity, tossing aloft and knocking over all who stood in their way. Among the eighteen dead were two women who were first gored to death by bulls and their bodies afterward burned.

The scenes in the neighborhood of the bull ring were shocking beyond description. Women and children divested of their clothing and crazed with suffering from their burns ran aimlessly through the streets, and could scarcely be overtaken or collected by their friends. Several persons lost their reason from the severe mental shocks to which they were subjected.

The fire was incendiary. In the Celaya jail were a number of prisoners, army deserters, who had obtained permission from the authorities to attend the bull fight. They were accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers to prevent escape, but one of the deserters surreptitiously lighted a match and lighted one of the dry petates. In an instant the "sol" side of the ring was ablaze. In the confusion and excitement the prisoners succeeded in making good their escape, taking the chances to effect their end.

The best society of Celaya was in attendance. It was Easter Sunday, the return of the season of gaiety after Lent. There was an unusual number of ladies and little children present, and these were the sufferers. No man lost his life. Helpless little ones and their mothers who would not desert their offspring were the victims of the appalling catastrophe. Celaya is mourning to-day. On every side is heard the sound of wailing for loved ones dead, dying or suffering. It is the saddest tragedy that has occurred in the three centuries of the city's history.

Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The stock market was not only less active to-day than for the preceding two days, but the dealings lacked interest and prices reacted materially in the forenoon, though the losses were generally made up again later in the day. Final changes were irregular and generally for fractional amounts only.

Adams Express	135	Rock Island	108½
American Ex	107	St. L. & S. F	126¾
Central Pacific		Preferred	65¼
C. & A	133	1st Preferred	108
Preferred		Tex. Pacific	22¼
C. B. & Q	119¾	U. P	51⅞
Del., Lack. & W	124⅜	U. S. Ex	71
D. & R. G	17½	Wells Fargo Ex	130
Erie		Western Union	73⅞
Preferred		Colo. Coal	32½
East Tenn	8¾	Homestake	10
Preferred	55	Iron Silver	375
Illinois Central	118⅝	Ontario	28
Kas. & Tex	13¾	Quick Silver	8
Mo. Pacific	75¾	Preferred	33
Northern Pacific	20	Sutro	11
Preferred	45⅞	Ft. Worth & D. C	34½
C. & N. W	106½	A. J. & O. Co	29⅞
Preferred	139	4s	123¾
N. Y. C	105	4½s	106¾
Pullman P. Car	137¼	Pacific 6s of '95	120½
Reading	56¾	Ft. Wayne	152¾

The Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—Full returns of yesterday's election show that Taft, republican, for governor has a majority of 198 and Lapham, republican for lieutenant governor 1755. The suffrage amendment had 573 over the necessary three-fifths vote. The senate stands: Republican 35, democratic 6, no election 5. House: Republican 54, democratic 10, prohibition 1, no election 7.

Blaine's Health.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—James W. Draper of this city is in receipt of a letter from a personal friend now in Vienna in which he says: "I saw Mr. Blaine quite often at Florence and he is greatly broken in health. Any one who sees him will know the reason for his withdrawal from presidential aspirations. I fear his life will not be spared long."

Pinkertons Relieved.

CHICAGO, April 5.—This morning a detail of one hundred city police were massed at the Desplaines street station and instructed to relieve Pinkerton guards that are keeping watch over the property of the Burlington road. The police supersede the Pinkertons at all points on the road in the city.

The house committee on elections yesterday had under consideration the Frank vs. Glover contest, from St. Louis, and although no final action was taken, it is apparent that the committee will report in favor of the sitting member.

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CHANGE OF POLICY.

Employes of Chicago Railroads in Mass Meeting

Decide to Raise the Boycott on Quincy Freight.

The Tie-up of the Various Railroads Believed at Once.

Rock Island Replies to Judge Gresham's Order.

The Boycott Raised.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The final result of the meetings of employes of the various roads in the city, which began yesterday afternoon and lasted until a late hour last night, is announced this morning in the declaration that the boycott of "Q" cars has been permanently raised; that henceforth the contest will be confined strictly to the "Q" system. All strikes except of the "Q" were stopped forthwith and all those which were imminent were to be averted. The business of Chicago is to be restored and maintained by the strikers with strict decorum. Other roads were absolved from the requirement of neutrality, and violence is to be discountenanced according to the well known policy of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The rearrangement is upon it is stated, is directly due to the exertions of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, Grand Master Sargeant of the firemen, Grand Master Monoghan of the switchmen's association, Mayor Roche and Mark Crawford, who also represents the switchmen. The final decision was reached by the mass meeting held with doors closed last evening, and which was addressed by General Manager Jeffery of the Illinois Central. Fifteen hundred railway employes were present at the meeting, representing elements which had previously been at times antagonistic.

Grand Master Sargeant, of the firemen's brotherhood, was the first to speak. He stated that he came not only as the representative of the firemen, but also to voice the views of Chief Arthur, of the engineers. The strike on the Burlington was a just cause, and they had used every honorable means to treat with the company. With such a report behind them it would not be proper for the strikers to stand by and see helpless people suffer from the rule practices of the company. Sargeant urged, therefore, that the boycott be raised and the "Q" deprived of its most dangerous weapon.

General Manager Jeffery, of the Illinois Central road, told the men of the district that would follow a general tie-up and appeale to them to shield their road from such an infliction. He said his company would give no consent to a general blockading of the Burlington strikers by the railroads and he would use its influence with the managers of the roads toward the same result.

Grand Master Monoghan of the switchmen's association emphasized the points of the two preceding speakers so well that the boycott was declared raised and the meeting decided to resume the fight against the Burlington. Everybody connected with the system who could be called out would be, and one embarrassment after another was to be enforced. Committees were sent out at once to visit officials of the different roads and later reported that all lines had acceded by overwhelming the Burlington with business. The engineers argue that the fact will soon be demonstrated that it is by no things prepared for once it will give the new lines now in its employ. The plea of the Burlington that the places of the strikers have been filled and consequently that it has nothing to arbitrate the engineers think will be demonstrated, and the company be compelled to arbitrate the question at issue.

When the appointed time came this morning for the cessation of the strike on the St. Paul, all lines, firemen, engineers and switchmen, presented themselves for duty, and the usual course of things, as far as the Milwaukee & St. Paul company is concerned, was resumed at once. At the Fort Wayne yards there was a delay, and the strike on that road continued. Engineers and firemen were ready to carry out the understanding, but the switchmen were obstinate. At 9 o'clock, however, everything was satisfactorily arranged, and the Burlington boycott was apparently everywhere at an end.

RESUMPTION ON THE ST. PAUL.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—General Manager Miller of the St. Paul road said this morning that he would issue an order immediately cancelling his order of last Monday. To-day's order will go into effect Monday next. The order rescinded that reducing the force of the road and threw out of employment 6000 persons. By the new order all departments will be reorganized on Monday next with full forces.

Rock Island's Reply.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Managers of the Rock Island policy maintained, in court this morning, that notwithstanding the denials of Burlington officials, the Rock Island charges were true that the Burlington had been trying by rate wars and strikes to force the formation of a great western railway trust. The Rock Island entered a motion that the whole matter be referred to a master, before whom testimony should be taken to establish the truth of the charges. Voluntary affidavits would not be obtainable from some of the witnesses. The Rock Island asserts, in its papers accompanying the motion, that the object of the reference of the case to a master is to put witnesses upon the rack of examination and cross-examination. Leave was asked from the court to get affidavits from some of the proposed witnesses, who have suddenly left the immediate jurisdiction of the court. Among these are Chas. E. Perkins, president of the C., B. & Q. railroad; P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers, and J. W. Midgley, chairman of the Southwestern Railway association. The Rock Island's rejoinder says that yesterday's affidavit of Henry B. Stone, general manager of the Burlington, displays a temper and recklessness in assertion and denial which renders it eminently proper that he be subjected to cross-examination under circumstances which will compel him to frame his own answers instead of having them prepared for him by counsel, and in which he will have an opportunity to explain how he can deny without the qualification even of information or belief, the argument that the Burlington communicated to one or more managers of railways its purpose to prosecute the rate war until the officers of western railways should consent to abdicate the powers placed in their hands by their stockholders to an unlawful trust, when such communications were made by other officers of the Burlington company, and not in the presence of said Henry B. Stone; and the Rock Island says further it can, by cross examination of said Henry B. Stone, and by the testimony of other witnesses whom it proposes to examine, sustain each and every allegation the Rock Island has made, and establish the falsehood of every contrary allegation made in the affidavit of said Henry B. Stone.

Reiteration of the Rock Island's charges and the motion for reference to a master caused a hot interchange of denunciations between the attorneys of the two corporations. Wirt Dexter, for the Burlington, warmly declared that the Rock Island officials were attempting a boycott against the Burlington, and that the boycott was a criminal, indictable offense in Illinois. Judge Gresham interposed, at this point, with an adjournment until this afternoon.

When the court reconvened arguments were resumed. At their conclusion Judge Gresham said even if the allegations made by the Rock Island were true it did not relieve that road from its duty as a common carrier. Again, he did not think the Rock Island had refused to do its duty. The Burlington did not need protection from this, its strongest competitor, and as there was no danger of injury accruing to the "Q" road no injunction would be issued just now. Further developments, he said, might alter this order.

Powderly's Part.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Times will say tomorrow in reference to the calling off of the boycott by the strikers that it is the result of negotiations between the Brotherhood of Engineers and Knights of Labor; that a committee from the brotherhood went to Scranton a week ago to see Powderly and urge him to call out the Knights of Labor employes on the "Q" road, and if the strike should extend to other roads call out knights there as well as the striking engineers. In return the engineers would make certain concessions. The Times says Powderly refused to do anything to precipitate a general strike, which he regarded as disastrous for all concerned, but finally agreed if the boycott was declared off and he executed the "Q" strikers went to work he would call out all the Knights among the "Q" employes. The truth of this report remains to be seen. No signs of it have yet developed.

The New Campaign.

CHICAGO, April 6.—It is now stated that in lifting the boycott the strikers calculate that a road that has suspended relations with the "Q" would at once proceed to pile on that company all the cars that had accumulated and that the effect would be to swamp the "Q" with freight, having conceived that the Burlington would be required under the law to furnish proper facilities for the handling of the freight, but this might grow into a fever to move the men back into their old positions with the "Q." Up to to-night the judgment of the men seems to have been good, but it will take more time to demonstrate whether or not the Burlington is capable of handling all the freight that is offered in.

The Strike in Court.

CHICAGO, April 6.—When the Burlington railway asked Judge Gresham for an order to compel the Rock Island to handle Q freight, the Rock Island answered by charging that the present strike was simply a part of the Burlington programme to force other lines into joining a railway "trust," which the Burlington was said to desire. H. B. Stone, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, makes answer to these charges in an affidavit which was filed this afternoon. The affidavit denies in detail all the charges of the Rock Island, which it pronounces scandalous and false. It says the rate war was initiated by the Rock Island and other lines against the most earnest efforts of the Burlington. The "trust" story is pronounced utterly false. Stone denounces as "false and reckless" the charges of the Rock Island that the strike was allowed in order to coerce the Burlington's competitors into acquiescence in the railway trust, and calls attention to the "inexcusable delay" of the Rock Island in charging that complainant has been in bad faith crowding traffic exchange on the defendant with the purpose of disabling it in the operation of the Rock Island road. Affidavits are filed with this affiding accompanying several thousand shipments to show that they were all shipments made by private consignors, and that complainant had nothing to do with the origin or the route thereof. In conclusion Mr. Stone declares that contrary to the Rock Island assertion made in their answer that it was in a position to resume former relations with complainant, "No policeman has been given complainant; that the engineers and firemen of the defendant had given up control of its traffic department or granted permission to defendant to conduct its business as a public carrier according to law, or that the defendant's policy of absolute non-intercourse as decreed in orders and letters of its agents was in any respect altered."

A Street Shooting.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—A dispatch from Stevens Point says: The coroner's jury to-day finds that W. W. Hazeltine, who was shot down on the street yesterday, was killed by John D. Curran. Henry Curran has also been arrested on the charge of complicity.

The Railroad Trouble.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Not a wheel turned in the Michigan Central yards after 7 o'clock this morning. While no strike was declared, the Chicago end of the road was completely tied up, engineers, firemen and switchmen all having deserted their posts. The cause of such a state of affairs in the yards was the Q freight train which was delivered yesterday, and the announcement by the Michigan Central that they would handle all freight delivered. Mr. Chommedieu, who with Superintendent Brown is managing the affair for the company, said: "We intend to give the men as much grace as possible. At 7 o'clock this morning Superintendent Brown and myself were here ready to carry out the programme announced yesterday, that is to say, see that all cars received by the company were handled without any discrimination or dismiss the men who refused. Just as we were proceeding to do this a delegation of road engineers entered the office at 7.05 a. m. They had a few moments previous arrived from Jackson, Mich., where they had been deputed by brotherhood men on the Michigan Central to come here and endeavor to arrange matters satisfactorily. They said they would at once call a meeting of yard employes who were objecting to handle Burlington freight, and urged that all action be in the meantime suspended. As a matter of courtesy to our old employes, we readily consented. They will be given ample time, of course."

"How long?"

"Well, until noon at least."

The statement that no work was done in the yards after 7 o'clock this morning, it is explained by the company's representatives, does not mean that the Michigan Central passenger service was interfered with. All passenger trains this morning arrived and departed promptly on time as usual. The strike was confined to switch engineers, firemen and switchmen in the local freight yards of the company.

RETURNING TO WORK.

CHICAGO, April 8.—About 2 this afternoon Michigan Central yard employes returned to work. Upon what terms the strike was declared off they would not say. An official of the company said the return to work was unconditional. It had been decided upon in conference between the strikers, officers of the company and the delegation of brotherhood engineers from Jackson, Michigan, that the men were to handle the freight offered to them, and the Burlington train which had caused all the commotion would be handled this afternoon.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—At a general and secret meeting of switchmen in the yards here late last night, reliable information was presented to the effect that the Santa Fe company would not force the men to handle "Q" freight. The meeting thereupon decreed that if such be the case the yardmen on that road, who went out last evening, would resume work this morning. In accordance with this the men all took their places again this morning. The Santa Fe has posted a notice that that road will receive no freight whatever of any kind to-day. All other roads are working all right, excepting the Burlington.

The Burlington Struggle.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Burlington officials announced this afternoon that the delivery of cars to a large number of roads would be attempted to-morrow, and the final struggle in the great strike would probably take place. No attempt was made by the company to do business to-day, the idea being that the police were needed at the points throughout the city where the municipal election was in progress. An inking of how the Burlington's "general advance" may be met to-morrow is some quarters lies in the fact that in order to reach the Grove street yards where connection is made with at least six other roads the "Q" has to pass over a section of the Archer tracks, where they were so vigorously obstructed yesterday. The switches of the Rock Island yard are locked so that no Burlington cars can be run into them. Officials of the St. Paul road to-day discovered that the switches connecting the Northwestern tracks at Western avenue were spiked. St. Paul people say the Northwestern probably thinks this the safest way by which to avoid trouble; as the spiking of the switches precludes the possibility of any freight being tendered the Northwestern and St. Paul. They hold that the spiking was done at the instigation of Northwestern officials.

The unconstitutional surrender of the Michigan Central strikers to-day was due to the influence exerted by a delegation of brotherhood men from Jackson, who arrived this morning. The brotherhood engineers are greatly averse to the strike and positively refused to back it up. The business of the Michigan Central road is proceeding now as usual.

The Burlington road this afternoon applied to Judge Gresham for an injunction against the Belt line to restrain the latter from refusing to handle Q freight. This is the original reinstated, and seems to indicate that the Belt line is being badly pushed by its employees and has acceded to the revising of the original bill. Judge Gresham granted temporary writs.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—The weather to-day was fair and the election for state officers progressed quietly. A tremendous vote was polled in this city. Enos Lapham, republican, for lieutenant governor, was freely scratched.

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—Present returns indicate the election of Taft, republican, for governor, by 1000 to 1500 majority. The entire vote will not vary much from that of last year.

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—The state election to-day went republican by about 1500 on the general ticket, and the republicans had a sweeping victory on the legislature. The proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing the real estate qualification for foreign-born voters will probably not get the necessary two-thirds vote.

Vacation for the Deputies.

PARIS, April 6.—M. Mline was to-day elected president of the chamber of deputies. He accepted the task in the interest of the country. He requested the support of all, including those who had voted for Clemenceau, in order that he might surmount the universal difficulties attending his new duty. After some discussion the chamber adjourned until May 15.

NEWS AT NOON.

The Democratic State Central Committee Meets.

And Settles Upon Apportionment of Delegates.

Some Interest Shown by the News for Governor Place.

The Silver Question Debated in Senate Committees.

Colorado Democrats.

DENVER, April 8.—The democratic state central committee was called to order at the Markham hotel at ten this morning by Secretary Olney Newell, Hon. J. J. Matthews being absent. Jerry Maloney of Leadville was chosen chairman. On the call of the roll by the secretary nearly every county in the state responded either in person or by proxy. The first business taken up was the apportionment, which caused a long and heated discussion, some favoring the vote cast for Governor Adams, others that cast for Myron W. Reed, for congress. A compromise was attempted by proposing that it should be made from the vote cast for state auditor two years ago. The vote for Mr. Reed was finally agreed upon, and a committee appointed to report the number of delegates. The question of the time and place of holding the convention caused some discussion between northern and southern counties. The merits of Pueblo were eloquently urged by southern delegates, while the northern part of the state was solid for Denver. On a vote, Denver got 34 votes, for 17 counties, and Pueblo got 24 votes, for 12 counties. The convention then fixed May 24 as the date and adjourned to 2 o'clock.

On reassembling the committee appointed on delegates reported that the number of delegates to which each county was entitled should be on the basis of one delegate to each fifty votes and one for each fraction thereof cast for Myron W. Reed. The committee recommended that the minimum representation from any county should be four delegates and that the representation from Weld be reduced from 22 to 18 on account of the formation of Logan and Washington counties of the former. The report was adopted. Upon the above basis El Paso county is entitled to ten delegates. A motion was made to fix the time and place of holding the state convention. The motion was opposed on the ground that the committee had no right to do so as the call for this meeting was not made for that purpose. The motion was lost, 34 nays, 17 yeas. Adjourned.

The Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The meeting of the senate committee on finance to-day gradually changed itself into a conference of caucus committees of the two parties. A proposition was made to strip the bond bill of all amendments and pass it as it came from the finance committee. A half-past two no result had been reached. It is understood Senator Stewart assents on condition that the finance committee agree to report a bill providing that for every dollar of circulation retired under the operation of the bill a silver dollar shall be coined.

The Minority Argument.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The report of the minority of the ways and means committee submitted to the house yesterday is about twice as long as that prepared by the majority. It opens with a severe criticism of the action of the majority in compiling the bill, that the minority was not given information of the fact that it was in preparation. It denounces the refusal of the majority to hear manufacturers, workingmen and congressmen on the proposed revisions, and charges the majority with sectionalism in that its bill reduces the tariff on our two articles of southern productions, sugar and rice, and these very slightly, while it makes wholesale slaughter of everything produced in the north and northwest. The bill, the report says, is a radical reversal of the tariff policy of the country, which for the most part has prevailed since the foundation of the government. If enacted into law it will disturb every branch of business, retard manufacturing and agricultural prosperity and seriously impair our industrial independence. It is marked with a sectionalism which every patriotic citizen must deplore. The American farmer will appreciate the vicious character of the bill when he is apprised of the fact that while the products of land and labor are shut out from Canada by a protective tariff imposed by the Canadian government the Canadian farmer can send many of his products here without payment of duty. Nowhere in the bill is the ultimate purpose of its authors more manifest than in its treatment of wool. It places this product upon the free list and exposes our flocks and fleeces to merciless competition from abroad. In this respect the bill is but the echo of the president's message, and gives emphasis to the settled purpose of the majority to break down the most valuable industries of the country. Why have the majority put wool on the free list? The purpose is to bring down the price of wool. If this should be the result, we inquire at whose expense and loss. It must be at the expense of the American grower and to his loss, who at the present prices and with the present duty is being forced out of business by ruinous foreign competition. The injury, by the concession of the majority, will fall upon American wool growers. The bill will greatly increase importations of foreign products and diminish if not wholly destroy our own production. It should be borne in mind that our wool producers cannot compete with countries where no winter feeding and but little summer care is required and where labor is so cheap, unless their industry has just and adequate protection. The minority then in their report: "If congress grants the request of the wool growers what are the people to do for woolen clothing? We beg to suggest that the people of this country, during the existence of the tariff of '67, and the tariff proposed by the wool conferees is substantially that tariff, were never better clothed and never better able to buy clothes. Wool upon the free list is a deadly assault upon the great agricultural interests and will fall with terrible severity upon millions of people. It will destroy invested capital, unsettle established values, wrest from the flock masters their life-time earnings, bankrupt thousands of our best and most industrious farmers and drive them into other branches of agriculture already overcrowded." The report states from 1866 to 1888 the control of the house has been equally divided between the two political parties, each having eleven years. During the eleven years of republican control the revenues were reduced (estimated) $362,504,569. During the eleven years of democratic control the revenues were reduced $83,368,933. After devoting several pages to the subject of the treasury surplus and failure of the president to call in and cancel the bonds, the report concludes by saying: "We regard this bill as a direct attempt to fasten upon this country the British policy of free foreign trade. So we see it. Their sense of obligation to the people, and especially working people employed in manufacturing and agriculture, impel them to resist it with all their power. They will assist the majority in every effort to reduce the redundant income of the government in a direct and practicable way, but every effort at legislation which will destroy or enfeeble our industries will be met with the persistent and determined opposition of the minority represented in the house. The report was prepared by McKinley and is signed by all the republican members of the committee.

Fiftieth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The house having sent over an original bill to give a pension of $200 to the widow of John A. Logan, instead of passing the senate bill in precisely the same terms, the house bill was passed.

After a long debate the Memphis bridge bill was passed and the senate then resumed as unfinished business the bill for the purchase of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury, the question being on the motion to recommit the bill.

Stewart moved to recommit with instructions to the committee to report without delay a separate bill allowing owners of gold or silver bullion to deposit the same and receive coin certificates therefor.

Sherman opposed the motion.

McPherson said the proposition of Stewart meant free coinage of silver and nothing else.

Reagan suggested an amendment that $100,000,000 of gold coin now in the treasury be used for the redemption of interest-bearing bonds of the country. He declared that the policy of the government (both in the executive and legislative departments) had been since '69 in the interest of the money lords of this country and Europe. He knew that the present administration had taken up and maintained the policy of its republican predecessors, but he proposed so far as his own action was concerned, without reference to what others in the democratic party, even in high places, should do, to stand by the interests of the people, to insist on their rights and to insist that the government shall be conducted in the interest of the people.

After some further discussion Stewart withdrew his amendment without action and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mills reported the tariff bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

McKinley submitted a minority report which was ordered printed.

McMillan of Tennessee, on behalf of the committee on ways and means, announced that the committee would seek to have the house consider the tariff bill two weeks from to-morrow. The committee had determined upon this date day for the purpose of enabling the appropriations committee to get its work forward and into the senate as far as might be, and he trusted at that time business would have been so far disposed of that the tariff bill could have uninterrupted right of way.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Stewart withdrew his motion heretofore made to reconsider the vote passing the bill for the relief of purchasers and other grantees of swamp and overflow lands and to reimburse and indemnify certain states. The bill goes to the house.

The resolution heretofore offered by Ridgeberger to suspend so much of the rules as provide for executive sessions during consideration of the fisheries treaty was taken up, having given notice yesterday that he would call up the resolution in order that those who were opposed to it might absent themselves and draw upon the courage which they asked to vote for it. His proposition has been beat in from time to time and has been for five years by just the same kind of parliamentary practice that had been tried to-day, interposing other morning business. He called for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the resolution.

Edmunds said he desired to submit some observations to the senate which he did not care to submit to her majesty's minister just at present. He therefore moved that the galleries be cleared and the doors closed. The motion was agreed to and the order executed. The senate after two hours spent in secret session opened the doors. During the secret session Senator Ridgeberger's resolution to consider the fisheries treaty in open session was the only subject of debate. Senators Edmunds and Hoar made a strong fight against the resolution. Upon motion of Senator Butler the resolution was ordered to be referred to the committee on foreign relations, only eight senators voting in the negative.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bond bill. A vote was taken on Palmer's motion to recommit the bond purchase bill and the motion was rejected, yeas 29, nays 32.

A substitute for the bond purchase bill declaring that authority to purchase bonds given in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, 1882, was intended to be a permanent provision of law and is declared such and to be now in full force and effect was offered by Spooner and was agreed to.

Beck then offered an amendment as an additional section, providing that whenever the circulation or any portion thereof to any bank not in liquidation shall be surrendered and shall not be taken up by other national banks, the secretary of the treasury shall purchase at market price an equal amount of silver bullion in excess of the minimum monthly silver coinage, which shall be coined and used as provided for in the silver coinage bill of the 28th of February, 1878.

Stewart proposed an addition to the amendment and Beck accepted, providing that nothing in the act shall alter or repeal the silver coinage act of 1878.

Sherman approved many of the substitutes as agreed to; thought that was an improvement on the house bill, but thought it best to postpone consideration of Beck's proposition till a more convenient season. He was clearly of the opinion that it was not wise to continue the coinage of silver when purchased. If the proposition were stripped of that feature and if it applied only to the purchase and deposit of silver bullion it would be relieved of the objection. Would it not be wise to let the bill, as it now stood, unobjectionable in form go to the president and be approved and carried into execution and let the proposed amendment and all propositions as to the silver question go to the committee on finances and be carefully considered?

Allison suggested some verbal changes in Beck's amendment, which the latter accepted, so as to make it read that whenever the circulation or any portion thereof of any national bank not in liquidation shall be surrendered by deposits of United States notes in the treasury or otherwise and the same or any equivalent amount shall not be taken up by other national banks within thirty days, the secretary of the treasury shall, etc.

After further debate by McPherson and Plumb, and without action on the amendment offered by Beck, and with the substitute for the bill still to be reported from the committee of the whole the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Culbertson called up the special order—the senate direct tax bill.

Foran moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill. The motion was lost.

The house then went into committee of the whole for consideration of the special order.

L. B. Taylor of Ohio said while the bill was important on account of the money involved in it the facts of the case were so simple he did not think any extended discussion necessary. The bill proposed to relinquish the amount of direct tax uncollected and to provide for repayment of the states and individuals who had paid any of the money.

Oates in opposing the bill argued that under the constitution congress had a perfect right and power to levy the direct tax, but he denied the constitutional right of congress to refund a tax which had been legally levied and applied. If the house was determined to pass the bill it should include within its provisions one for refunding of the cotton tax—a tax which had been unconstitutionally levied.

After further debate the committee rose and the house took a recess until 8 p. m.

Arthur Interviewed.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—Chief Engineer Arthur said to a reporter this evening that the brotherhood would be very glad to see a congressional investigation into the Burlington strike as he thought it would bring the policy of that company before public scrutiny and be productive of much good. Regarding strictures upon the engineers in the report of the grand secretary of the conductors' brotherhood, Arthur expressed contemptuous disregard for anything they might say. He was not surprised at the document, as the conductors' officials had been violently opposed to the brotherhood for some time, first because the latter would not affiliate in any manner with them, and second because the engineers positively refused to support the bill, the conductors were working for in congress to compel licensing conductors and engineers. Arthur denied positively that there was any danger of a split in the brotherhood because some radicals were dissatisfied with the conservative policy of himself and lieutenants.

An Important Meeting.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Two thousand delegates representing engineers, firemen and switchmen of all roads leading to Chicago held a meeting this afternoon. General Manager Jefferies of the Illinois Central made a speech, at the conclusion of which it was resolved that the men on each road be allowed their own judgment in all questions growing out of the strike. This was considered to be a virtual endorsement of the Michigan Central men to-day. Fort Wayne strikers to-day asked the general superintendent whether if they returned to work in the morning they would be taken back. He replied in the affirmative, provided they would handle all business without discrimination. This is thought to end the trouble and the Fort Wayne strike will soon be over. Belt Line employes decided to-night to stand by the company and handle all freight as directed. This ends the trouble on that line.

Surrender on the St. Paul.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Striking St. Paul yardmen held a meeting to-night and appointed a committee to wait upon General Superintendent Clark with a proposition that they would go to work if new men were directed to clear the yards of Burlington cars. This Clark rejected, and the committee returned to the meeting place, where it was instructed by the meeting to again see Clark and offer an unconditional surrender. He received this proposition and the men will go to work in the morning.

Acceptable to Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., April 4.—The republican convention to-day nominated delegates at large to the national convention as follows: John R. Lynch, James Hill, W. Stringer and John R. McGill. John R. Lynch made a speech, arraigning both the state and national administrations. The convention did not instruct the delegates, but referred to John Sherman as a popular statesman and one of the strongest men mentioned in connection with the presidency and one whose nomination would be specially acceptable to the state.

Carnegie Shuts Down.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Strikers at the Edgar Thompson works to-day rejected Andrew Carnegie's co-operative proposition. Mr. Carnegie immediately ordered a complete shut down of the great plant until July 1st, 1889. The announcement was received with dismay by the workingmen. It will throw out of employment over 5000 men.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The Burlington Continues Its Aggressive Campaign.

Rock Island Firm in its Refusal to Handle Q Cars.

Boycott Going into Effect East and West of Chicago.

Mills' Tariff Bill Laid Before the Lower House.

The St. Paul Tied Up.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The rumor that a tie-up of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was decided upon at a late meeting of the strikers last night proves true. Engineers and firemen, switchmen and brakemen, and a number of conductors, of that road have quit work. The strike includes all employes of all divisions centering in Chicago, both freight and passenger. The last passenger train manned by a brotherhood crew left the union depot at 11 o'clock last night. At the meeting held last night, at which fully 700 St. Paul employes attended, a motion was made to tie up the road, and carried without a dissenting vote. The strike was not declared by any organization or brotherhood, at least not formally. The men say that it was entirely individual action on their part.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 31.—General Manager Miller of the St. Paul road said this morning that the trouble with their men was still confined to Chicago. Chicago engine dispatchers joined the ranks of the disaffected and before their places could be filled some delay to passenger trains at the Chicago terminus was caused by failure on the part of the company to get the engines out on time. About two hundred employes of the company have quit work at Chicago. "We are getting new engine dispatchers to supply the places of those who stopped work. All passenger trains, except those of the early morning, are about on time. We are running as many freight trains as we can take care of in Chicago. The St. Paul is in the market for freight, both at Chicago and Milwaukee. On all other divisions of the road trains are running as usual. I do not believe there will be any further trouble."

The Crisis Coming.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad is determined to call to-day upon the Ft. Wayne, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Illinois Central and perhaps the Alton for assistance in raising the freight blockade in its yards. This it claims it has a right to do under the inter-state commerce law, and the roads called upon are liable to damages under this act if they refuse. Ft. Wayne and Lake Shore officials have announced that they will haul Burlington cars if called upon to do so. The Rock Island has already refused to take sides with the Burlington. What the other roads will do when called upon, is a matter of conjecture, but it is understood they will unite for mutual protection and make a desperate fight to break down the influence of the brotherhood and Switchmen's union. The moment the engineers, firemen and switchmen of other roads are asked to assist in moving "Q" freight they will strike. Thus the chances are favorable for a general railroad tie-up on the lines converging in Chicago. The brotherhood, switchmen and brakemen, on all roads are now working harmoniously, and they appear as determined to win as the railroad companies. This is practically the situation to-day. Chairman Hoge of the grievance committee of the Burlington road virtually admitted this morning that the engineers, firemen and switchmen of three and perhaps four other roads would go out some time to-day, thus precipitating one of the greatest strikes ever known in Chicago. The roads marked for the strike are the Alton, Ft. Wayne, Panhandle, Rock Island and the Santa Fe.

Strike After Strike.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Strike following strike in rapid succession was the result to-day of the Burlington road's first attempt to resume forcing freight on other roads. Almost at the very outset a strike occurred on the Fort Wayne system, involving, for the first time, undoubted extension of the trouble to roads leading east from Chicago. The St. Paul road had been completely tied up between midnight and daylight, and Chairman Hoge, leader of the brotherhood, in the absence of Chief Arthur, estimated early that before another midnight there might be precipitated a succession of strikes unparalleled in the city. One on the Panhandle occurred as early as 7 a. m., but was overcome by the officials showing that no workmen had been asked to handle Burlington cars.

At 10 a. m. the Burlington made up a train of 15 cars which was quietly transferred to the Fort Wayne road, while at the same time 25 cars were made up and started for the Lake Shore road with 40 Pinkerton men aboard. The transfer, however, was made without disturbance. At 2 p. m. Ft. Wayne officials ordered a switching crew to take a "Q" train from the siding at 16th street and place it on the Ft. Wayne tracks. The men promptly refused and ran their engines in. The news spread, and in a few moments all the crews in the yards quit work, engineers, firemen and switchmen. Just then the 2:20 Ft. Wayne passenger train, outward bound, came along. At 16th street the engineer and fireman learned of the strike and left the engine. The conductor soon volunteered to run the engine. A fireman was found and the train proceeded after a slight delay. Ft. Wayne dispatchers say they have assurances from other passenger engineers that they would not go out, but not a great deal of dependence is placed on them.

Along the line of the St. Paul road the freight business was paralyzed and the passenger traffic almost suspended. As soon as in-bound passenger trains reached the depot and were unloaded the engineers backed them out to Western avenue and abandoned them. This afternoon engineers, firemen and switchmen of the St. Paul held a meeting and sent a committee to Superintendent Earling. They stated to him that they would agree to handle empty but not loaded "Q" cars. Earling asked them to submit their proposition in writing and agreed to forward it to General Manager Miller at Milwaukee. Fifty men, said to be regular freight and passenger engineers on the Council Bluffs division of the road, arrived here this morning, having been brought by the St. Paul people to fill the places of striking engineers, firemen and switchmen, but after a brief talk with the leader of the St. Paul strikers, decided that not a man would throw a switch.

During the day as many as a dozen men called on the mayor with complaints against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy managers. They claimed they were induced to come here from the east by promises of brakemen, switchmen, etc., but, on arrival, were declared incapable, and refused them work or transportation home again. They claim to be without money, and in a bad plight, and say they have as companions in their misery 200 or 300 others, whose condition is exactly similar. The mayor promised to see the Burlington people.

The Minority's Protest.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—The Courier-Journal's Washington special says the report of the minority of the ways and means committee, drawn up by McKinley against the passage of the Mills bill, attacks vigorously the free list and vehemently denounces free wool and free tin plate. It says regarding wool that the first effort in the direction of free trade is aimed at organized farmers of the country, who, far removed from centers of trade and unadvised that their interests were to be dealt an unfriendly blow, are to be the first victims of the British policy. This is a large interest; few in the country are larger. Free wool will be of no permanent benefit to the manufacturer or consumer but a positive loss to both and a great loss to flock masters and those depending upon them for employment. Decay of sheep husbandry in the United States would be a national calamity. The report asserts that the great business interests of the country so largely represented by manufacturers were treated with silent contempt and over the earnest protest of the minority these interests were not as much as allowed the right of petition guaranteed to every citizen.

Close of Denver's Jubilee.

DENVER, March 31.—The grand jubilee celebrating the completion of the Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth railroad and the meeting of the International Range association, two events somewhat closely connected, was brought to a fitting close to-day by a grand barbecue given at the stock yards about two miles from the city proper. From early this morning trains loaded with visitors and citizens were making quick trips to the grounds, until at noon it was estimated that the number reached over five thousand, who were congregated at the point designated. Two large Galloway steers, donated by Mr. A. B. Mathews, of Kansas City, were roasted whole in a pit dug for the purpose, with twenty opossums, forty sheep and half a dozen pigs. These were well cooked and served on tables arranged in a rectangular form, at which there were over 500 ladies and gentlemen served at a time. The tables were cleared and filled some five or six times, the ample provision made being sufficient for all. The bill of fare consisted of roast beef, roast opossum, roast mutton, hard-boiled eggs, bread and butter, pickles, fifty kegs of beer, two hundred gallons of coffee. The utmost good humor and order prevailed, everyone enjoying himself or herself most thoroughly during the repast. A most pleasant feature was the performance of beautiful music by the cowboy band of Dodge City, which played a number of classical selections from some of the best composers. At the conclusion of the feast at least 3,000 people assembled around the grand stand to listen to appropriate addresses made by Messrs. John S. Andrews of Ft. Worth, Texas, Rev. Myron W. Reed, Wolfe Londoner, Drum Major G. W. Potten of the cowboy band, and others. The addresses were pertinent to the occasion and at times exceedingly witty, those of Messrs. Reed and Londoner especially, and all expressed the warmest feelings for the visitors.

At a meeting of the International Range association directors held last evening the following executive committee was chosen: President T. C. D. Andrews of Texas, Vice P. Ernest of Colorado and Governor O. A. Hadley of New Mexico. The delegates and a large number of visitors will leave for home to-morrow and this will close one of the greatest jubilees ever witnessed in the western country.

The Rich Hill Horror.

RICH HILL, Mo., March 30.—Only thirty-five men were in the shaft when the explosion occurred yesterday. Thus far five have been taken out dead and fifteen alive. Most of the latter have suffered intensely from fire and suffocation, and their recovery is very doubtful. Fifteen now remain in the mine, and it is believed most of them will be taken out dead. The work of rescue proceeds very slowly, being attended with great danger.

KANSAS CITY, March 30.—Times reporters sent by special train to the scene of the Rich Hill mine disaster returned to-night and from their information the situation may be summarized as follows: The dead list has reached 21, and nine of the injured are expected to die, making the probable loss of life by the explosion thirty. Some claim natural gas was the cause of the explosion, while others contend that the accumulation of foul gases without proper ventilation was the real cause. The state mine inspector examined the mine March 6th and pronounced it safe. The Richfield Herald this evening strongly denounces him and demands his immediate suspension from office.

A dispatch to the associated press from Rich Hill says that the only air shaft the mine had was a section partitioned off the main shaft, and this was blown to pieces by the first explosion, consequently no air could be forced into the mine until the south half of the crib shaft had been converted into an air conduit. There seems to be no question but the explosion was caused by natural gas, which abounds in the earth in a large section of country hereabouts. Frequent explosions and great damage from it have occurred here before. The state mine inspector though having reported the mine in excellent condition, knew of the existence of this gas in the vicinity of the mine, and has frequently so stated unofficially. Such great indignation prevails among the miners that it would be dangerous for the inspector to put in an appearance here. Experienced miners say if there had been a separate air shaft the consequences would have been much less disastrous. The bodies of the dead brought up are terribly burned and present a horrible sight.

The Burlington's Policy.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Burlington continues its aggressive policy, and about nine o'clock notified the police that it was going to deliver a train of freight to the Michigan Central railway. A detail of officers was sent to the Michigan Central yards, and soon after the Burlington train, bristling with Pinkerton detectives and various railway officials, pulled in. Beyond the usual curses and cries of "scabs" that invariably greet trains nowadays, there was no hostile demonstration. The cars were delivered to the Michigan Central, and the Q engine, the Pinkertons and officials quickly disappeared from the scene. As soon as they had gone the Michigan Central switchmen notified the yard master that they would not touch the Q cars. A strike on this road will therefore be precipitated whenever the order is given to move the cars now in the yards. It is thought this order is sure to come during the morning. The Burlington also announced that they had four hundred cars at Englewood which they intended to offer the Lake Shore company during the day. Several switchmen on that line declared to a reporter that they would not handle them.

"We shall most certainly haul all the freight delivered to us," said Mackay, general freight agent of the Michigan Central, when asked what they intended to do with the Q cars. "Our general superintendent arrived here from Detroit to-day. Just what his plans are I do not know, but you can rest assured we will handle those cars if I have to go down there and do it myself. We propose to run this road, and if our present employes refuse to carry out any of our orders we will discharge them and fill their places. So far I have not heard that they have refused to obey orders."

Congressman Phelps' Home Burned.

TEANECK, N. J., April 2.—The handsome residence of William Walter Phelps was destroyed by fire last night. At a few minutes after 6 o'clock a loud report was heard from the art gallery at the southwest corner of the building. Flames at once filled the gallery and tongues of fire shot from the windows. The building was lighted with gasoline, and it is thought the explosion and fire were caused by a defective gas pipe. By 9 o'clock the entire inside of the house was burned out and nothing was left but the walls. The house was mostly composed of stone. The Hackensack firemen tried to get to the fire, but the distance is three miles and the roads were very muddy. There was no water so that they could have rendered no service. The loss will be $300,000. The house stood in the midst of lawns, drives and shrubbery in a park of eight hundred acres, set apart from a estate of 15,000 acres, which reaches from Hackensack to the ground.

The St. Paul Tie-up.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—Manager Miller said the St. Paul had laid off fully 5,000 yard and switchmen along its system until the present trouble blows over. The order affects about 800 men in the yards and general offices in this city.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Unless the St. Paul switchmen are at their posts to-morrow morning ready for work they can never obtain employment on the road again. This was the ultimatum of the officials this morning. At a meeting of strikers to-day, at which there were some 200, they resolved to stand to the position already taken in regard to Q cars.

Fourteen switch engines were working in the St Paul yards this morning. The superintendent said he had enough crews to man half a dozen more if they were needed. All is quiet at the yards. The suburban service of the St. Paul was resumed this morning. All trains are arriving nearly on time and manned mostly by their own crews. Numbers of old passenger engineers have decided not to join the strikers and will stick to their engines.

The Rock Island Firm.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Rock Island managers declined once more to risk a tie-up of their road by attempting to receive freight from their competitor, the Burlington. It was in vain that officials and managers of the latter road telegraphed and dispatched messengers to the Rock Island this morning. A verbal reply was finally returned that the Rock Island refused to take any cars from the Burlington. This afternoon, speaking for the Rock Island division, Superintendent Chamberlain said: "We have not only returned a verbal answer to the Burlington to the effect that we would not touch their cars, but we have issued a general order to our employes not to handle them."

An effort toward compromise of the strike on the C., B. & Q. was made this evening by the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen. A card embodying a concise statement of the situation from the men's standpoint, but giving no new facts, was issued by them.

A New Dodge.

CHICAGO, April 2.—This afternoon an attempt was made to get a train of twenty freight cars from the Q road to the Chicago & Alton. As the train passed the viaduct at Sixteenth street the engineers of other roads refused to allow the train to go by. They stopped its progress by crossing and re-crossing the tracks which intersect the road at this point. These tactics were kept up for two hours, and the Q train was finally taken back into the Western avenue yards.

The Boycott at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, April 2.—The boycott on Burlington freight went into effect in the yards here promptly at noon. Fort Scott switch engines had just backed up to some Burlington cars, but when 12 o'clock struck the men left the cab and refused to haul it. The engine was soon uncoupled and the freight left standing.

TURKISH CEMETERIES.

Mrs. Lew Wallace Describes Some Oriental Graveyards.

Interesting Inscriptions on the Tombstones of the Faithful.

Christian Fallacies and Mohammedan Superstitions.

Curious Sparks of Fire in the Old Burying Grounds.

Copyrighted.

WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.

Flowers fade, leaves wither,
But the constant cypress is green forever.
—Greek Song.

When we are told that the largest cemeteries in the world are in Turkey the words give no suggestion of the immense spaces crowded by the bodies of those who have died in and about Constantinople. Four miles of continuous graves skirt the ancient walls; four miles of cypress forests point the resting place of unnumbered thousands. The trees shape like our Lombardy poplars—tall, slender, taper as a plume. In spring the foliage is almost black, contrasting with flowery terraces and gardens glowing with color like a dreary fringe bordering some splendid garment. Thus they darkly shadow the Asian shore on the heights beyond the hospital where Florence Nightingale taught us how divine a spirit may wear mortal form and minister to men.

The piny smell of the evergreen and its resinous sap destroy the miasma of graveyards, and the far-reaching roots absorb poisons from decayed and decaying human bodies. Not only without the walls appear the graves; in nooks and corners of the venerable capital are dense clumps within fenced spaces protecting antique sepulchres. Among the gay villages, kiosks and palaces that sparkle on the banks of the Bosphorus, the mourning-tree waves its funereal banner, teaching the old, old lesson: "In the midst of life we are in death." These ringdoves coo and murmur ever of love, and pigeons nest undisturbed by the Moslem, who never fails in pity for the humble peoples of the wing and hoof."

Our last tombstones are narrowest at the base, and soon lean and topple. Many lie prostrate, making seats for the living who are free and fearless neighbors of the dead. Some of the cemeteries are used as pleasure grounds for the city; the crumbling stones mend highways, repair walls, and repeatedly I have seen a handsome slab stop a hole to keep the wind away or serve as doorstep to a tumble-down hut. Children play in the sombre alleys, washwomen hang clothes and stretch lines on the headstones, and ladies with veils of snow-drift and mist, drawn close by henna-stained fingers, picnic and sprinkle sweet basil, for remembrance, above the beloved who have passed from sight. There is a soft air of resignation in their manner—the virtue which Mahomet taught is the key to all happiness—and they wear no mourning. Sinful it is to show sorrow for the loss of friends. It is believed that children of over-mourning parents are driven out of paradise and doomed to wander through space in darkness and misery, weeping as their relatives do on earth.

THE CHRISTIAN'S FALLACIES.

Christians are mistaken in supposing Paradise is denied to Oriental women. Their tombstones are carved with flowers, blazoned with texts from the Koran in blue and gold, and with such epitaphs as the one we copy from the grave of a young girl in Pera:

The chilling blast of Fate caused this nightingale to wing its course to heaven. It has there found merited felicity. Zubaba wrote this inscription and offered up a humble prayer for Ze nab. But weep not for her; she has become a dweller in the fadeless gardens of Paradise. 1223.

Epitaphs commence with an invocation to Allah; "He the Immortal," or "Alone, the Eternal."

Upon a tomb near the Okmaidany we find:

God, the Imperishable.
Pardon me, O Lord, by virtue of thy resplendent firmament and the Koran's light. Approach my happy bed of rest, write the date with a jeweled pen and breathe a prayer for my soul. Rivers of tears cannot efface the dear heart's image from the sight of a sorrowing husband. 1140.

A peculiar and unique inscription is to be read upon a plain stone by the Rose-market. It may be translated:

He, the Immortal.
The hands of a cruel woman caused the death of the blessed and pardoned Hadje Mohammed, the engraver. Pray for him. 1220.

The story goes that the devout and sanctified sufferer did not come to his end by sickness or battle, famine or accident. He had a vixen wife who persecuted him day and night and literally worried him to death. Feeling sure his hour was come, the engraver engraved his modest epitaph and resignedly gave up the ghost, doubtless consoled by thought of the long revenge he had on the virago. The sweet mother, the fair daughter, the young wife, Gul Bahar, Rose of Spring, rest near. Their memories are forever dear to those who loved them. The gentle dust of "White Violet," "Tulip Cheek," "Forget-Me-Not Eyes," was precious to their survivors. As we stroll among the mouldering stones, written over with moss-grown records, we feel the human heart is the same in all ages, with only yearning for its kindred. And again we ask, where are the bad people buried? For none but the lovely lies here. Nearly all graves have a stone at the head and feet and upon them the dread angels, Nakir and Munkir, will fold their livid wings and stand when they descend to judge the world at the last day.

A BARREN JEWISH CEMETERY.

Beyond the Golden Horn is a vast Jewish cemetery, which is desolation itself. Bare of verdure, leaf or tree, the stones lie flat, as though pressing down the restless feet of the scattered, wandering and persecuted race that is even in the sepulchre denied the right of an upright memorial.

The grim nakedness of this necropolis is so forbidding we turn from its oppressive gloom to the cheerful burial grounds, where roses scatter bloom and perfume and the acacia reddens the footpath of the pious Osmanli, telling his rosary beads of amber and murmuring the ninety-nine beautiful names of Allah. When ten thousand voices call to prayer from ten thousand minarets and the green stillness echoes the thrilling chant he will slowly wend homeward.

What thinks he? Of cool pavilions under the palms in the golden pleasure fields kept for the faithful! Of soft arms and white hands beckoning to bowers of bliss, where he shall recline on green pillows and drink of the happy river, in the light of the great white throne! His faith knows no variableness, and among the sleepers he seems a dreamer of dreams, a seer of visions. Should he enter Stamboul gate and the watchman challenge he will arouse from quietude, give his name in answer, and reverently add, "There is no God but God." A creed which may be written on the finger nail, a dread battle-cry, and the confession of faith to ninety thousand millions of worshippers since Radisha knelt with the prophet in prayer and said: "I will be thy first believer."

On the gravestone of the laborer is traced some symbol of his craft. In the long lines of ruin and neglect we have signs of the work left unfinished. Here is the lancet, there the adze, an oar, an inkstand, a lance, etc. On each stone is a little hollowed space to hold water for the doves, whose brooding notes of peace are more stilling than silence. Even the unresisting birds of the Bosphorus, *les ames damnées*, seek shelter in the cypresses. When storms sweep from the Black sea they shrilly scream and flap their white wings, fleeing like frighted ghosts. Only on such tempestuous airs are shades of the lost allowed to revisit their buried bodies.

STRANGE SPARKS OF FIRE.

In summer eves sparks of fire rise and vanish among the boughs of the trees—phosphorus from decaying bones, popularly supposed to be spirits of the departed hovering about the scene of their earthly prison house, reluctant to leave it till the judgment day. Common tombstones are kept in masons' sheds. Better monuments are made to order and books of epitaphs are ready for the bereaved to choose the tender verse or holy text which expresses his feeling. In the death fields of the forgotten an imposing column is a reminder of the many who die to win a victory for one. A small plot inclosed by a railing, a pillar in the centre surrounded by a large turban, around it lesser columns, represent a pasha, bey or high magnate lying in the midst of his family. Stately mausoleums guard the ashes of sultans, and members of the royal house repose in kingly magnificence. Chief among them is the temple of Mahmoud II., close to his mosque. The conqueror is alone in his palace of peace—a splendid composite of Greek and Italian architecture, exquisite in proportion and detail, rich as a jewel case. The interior is brilliant with tiles of vivid color, blue and white arabesques, and the lettering of the Koran on gold. Priceless mosaics inlay the floor beneath rugs like brocaded silk. There is no earthly smell—no ghastly suggestion in the light and lovely chapel. The raised bier points towards Mecca, and instead of a sable pall is draped with Persian shawls bright as feather work. Candles in great silver standards cheer the pleasant place, lustres depend from the ceiling and ostrich eggs swing from gilt ropes, emblems of death and life undying. In the long sleep Mahmoud is not stretched on the warrior's "steel couch," but lies as we fancy a princess might slumber, softly pillowed in her luxurious chamber, awaiting the call of the angel of the resurrection.

MEMORIALS OF TURKISH WARRIORS.

Across the Golden Horn, beyond Eyoub, rises a gaunt, unique military camp, where the legions raised the new emperors on their shields. There many Turkish soldiers have memorials; they died for the faith and are martyrs whose scimitars have opened the rose door of paradise. Their prowess is celebrated in aerial traditions and ancient war songs, and in the moonlight their cenotaphs stand like sheeted spectres. A large proportion of the stones are broken at the top, the turbans carried away—a dishonor imposed on the Janissaries by Mahmoud the reformer after the massacre of 25,000 in revolt.

The view from this city of the silent is unspeakably beautiful; to attempt portrayal would be folly. Glittering white as snow on the sixth hill of Stamboul, is the airy minaret of the mosque of the Sun-and-Moon Sultana built by her from the sale of the jewels set in one slipper. This was done in the long-gone era when heroes with bodies of iron and nerves of steel wore the sword of Othman the Bonebreaker, and the winds of the Marmora and Euxine wafted wealth from the continents into the tireless harbor of Constantinople. At Eyoub is a mosque resplendent, mysterious, to which only the Moslem is admitted. Hallowed in the soil, envied the repose of him who goes to dust near the relics of the prophet, whose tomb at Medina is covered with the splendor of unceasing light.

In the holy of holies are the mantle of Mahomet and his green standard, woven when the man, who, beyond all men, has had the greatest influence on the human race, was a handsome boy in Arabia. Sleepless sentinels are on duty day and night, and once a year the flag is unlocked from its rosewood coffer, incrusted with pearl and precious gems, and is removed from its forty silken coverings and exposed to the adoring gaze of the faithful. Under a lofty palm-tree is the mausoleum of the standard-bearer himself, who fell with the first army before Byzantium. His body, found eight centuries later by the conqueror, was placed in this august sanctuary dedicated to him. Five times a day did he prostrate himself in prayer, and the archangels stretched forth their arms to anoint him as he knelt. Coveted be the life he lived, and the death he died. As the long shadows slant at evening a great silence possesses the illustrious shrine, whose sanctity is never profaned by the tread of Giaour or unbelieving Jew.

To the musing traveler the dim tomb and soundings over head are sweet as organ peal or funeral march, and when night winds blow across the fields of mortality the swaying cypresses vibrate in low, melancholy music the saddest requiem ear ever heard.

SUSAN E. WALLACE.

Republican Central Committee.

DENVER, March 30.—The republican state central committee met at the Windsor hotel this morning. Ex-Senator Tabor called the committee to order and stated the object of the meeting. The roll being called by Secretary Stevens, it was ascertained that every county in the state was represented. After the transaction of routine business, the question of which of two delegates from both Washington and Logan counties should be seated was taken up. After some discussion it was agreed to admit R. S. Langly of Washington county, and Wilson of Logan. The committee then went into executive session, at the end of which it was announced that they had agreed to take the vote of Attorney General Marsh for the basis of representation for the state convention and that each county have two delegates at large and one for each hundred votes or fraction exceeding fifty. The apportionment was fixed at three at large, at one delegate for each 75 votes and fraction of 25. It was decided to hold the convention to nominate delegates to the national convention in Pueblo, May 3, and the state convention in Denver, September 25.

Republican Banquet.

DENVER, March 31.—The complimentary banquet tendered the republican state central committee and a number of prominent republicans of the state at the Windsor hotel to-night by the Union club of this city was in every respect a success. The banquet hall was handsomely decorated and plates laid for over one hundred and fifty guests, all of whom were present. The banquet was a most elaborate affair and concluded at midnight, after which the following toasts were responded to: Address of welcome, Hon. James Rice, president of the Union club; The Party and State at Large, Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, chairman republican state central committee; Our Mining Interests, The Wealth of the State and the Strength of the Party, Hon. G. Parks, member of the state committee for Lake county; Methods and Results of County Organization, Hon. John Corcoran, chairman Arapahoe county central committee; Agriculture and Republicanism, Hon. James Freeman, chairman Weld county central committee; Young Republicans, Hon. I. N. Stevens, chairman Denver city central committee; Our Judiciary, Hon. J. C. Helm, chief justice; The Business Man in Politics, Hon. Donald Fletcher, president Denver chamber of commerce; The Press and Party, Hon. F. B. France, Denver; The Campaign of '88, Hon. E. O. Wolcott, Denver; The Social Phase of Republicanism, Hon. W. B. Felker, Denver; Colorado as a National Political Factor, Hon. N. P. Hill; Political Duty of Public Officials, Hon. W. Scott Lee, mayor of Denver; The Corporation in Politics, Hon. C. E. Noble, El Paso county; Our Guests, Hon. H. M. Orahood, vice president Union club; The Ladies, Hon. Peter McCourt.

Refusing "Q" Freight.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 2.—Indiana and Western engineers and firemen of the brotherhood have notified General Manager Henderson that if he accepts any more C., B. and Q. cars they will strike.

CHICAGO, April 2.—At a secret conference of dissatisfied employees of the Michigan Central held to-night definite plans for future guidance were agreed upon, but they were kept from the press. The rumor is well founded that the men will refuse to handle "Q" freight.

KANSAS CITY, April 2.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon switchmen and firemen in the Santa Fe yards quit work in a body. They will go to work on condition that they are not required to handle "Q" freight.

Spreckels' Refinery.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—It is stated by reliable authority that Claus Spreckels, the California sugar king, is now in this city, that he has decided to build a refinery in Philadelphia and that the purchase of a site for it on the Delaware river front will be consummated to-day. It is understood that $5,000,000 capital will be put into the enterprise, all to be supplied by Spreckels himself, and that contracts for the erection of the machinery, etc., will be placed in a few days. The capacity of the proposed refinery is put at 7000 barrels or 2,000,000 pounds per day. The cost of the plant has been stated as $3,000,000 and the annual output as $35,000,000.

Protection of the Forests.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The report of Special Agent Bowers of the land office upon the condition and future of public timber lands was laid before the house to-day. It embodies a scheme of legislation for the protection of forests by the creation of a forestry bureau in the land office.

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JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The republican vote of this city is seventy per cent of the whole vote. This can be united and voted solidly this fall if the interest and welfare of the whole party are consulted.

The vote for sewerage bonds was three hundred and eleven for to thirty-seven against. This shows a unanimity of sentiment that was not expected. The city is to be congratulated on its prospect of the early completion of so important a public improvement.

Capt. M. L. De Coursey, our enterprising real estate agent, leads the Rocky Island subscription list with the generous amount of one thousand dollars. He is quite willing, however, to stand second or fifth in the list, if citizens think more able to give will raise a fund.

The strikers have apparently been defeated in their efforts to boycott the Burlington through the other railroads. The course which the strikers pursued in attempting to force the railroad companies with whom they had no grievances has greatly weakened their case.

There is a fair chance of the McKinley tariff bill passing the house, but not in its present form. There are enough democrats who will vote with the republicans to strike out everything in the bill relating to free wool. If free wool is stricken out, there are but very few democrats who will oppose the bill.

Fears are entertained that the United States government will adopt vigorous measures in its treatment of the Morocco difficulty. It is quite surprising that the inhabitants of that country should experience such feelings at the sight of one of Secretary Whitney's gunboats. An English cruiser was to appear their fears would give place to abject terror.

Our esteemed evening contemporary seems to be wholly unable to understand the issues involved in Tuesday's election and we must leave it to the "softening influences of time and death." We will however explain to this expert. We do not oppose certain candidates before the republican convention for fear we might lead our esteemed contemporary according to its chronic disposition to favor them and thus lead it into the error of supporting an unsuccessful candidate.

The custom of giving subsidies to business enterprises is a very poor one. If these enterprises are started on good business principles by sound business men, they will go to the best place regardless of subsidies. Only weak concerns which would not be a strength to any business center pursue this policy. It would be a good idea if the boards of trade in this state should agree not to offer any subsidies to any of these enterprises.

Elsewhere will be found a statement of the subscriptions to the Rock Island right of way, by D. B. Fairley, chairman. This list will be scanned with interest. A good many names will be missed, but we trust the explanation of Mr. Fairley covers most of them. It will be necessary, in order to raise the required amount, that some of the subscriptions should be raised. Messrs. Eaton and McGovney set a good example yesterday by raising their subscriptions from five to seven hundred dollars.

Dr. Strickler has already demonstrated in the council his fitness for the position of mayor. When any a German he gave careful attention to every question affecting the city's interest and uniformly acted with intelligence and honesty of purpose. He is a large property owner and will see that the finances of the city are carefully managed. This is of vital importance, as we shall expend, in the coming year not less than $75,000 if the proposed extension of the water works system is made.

The board of trade committee to solicit subscriptions for the Rock Island and right of way have decided to publish the full list of the individual subscribers with the respective amounts subscribed by each in the GAZETTE of Friday morning and the Republican of Friday evening. This list can be called the roll of honor list of Colorado Springs, so far as public spirit is concerned. We cannot understand how any business man, or any private citizen having a monetary interest here can afford not to have his name with a liberal subscription on this list. We may differ as to the advantage or disadvantage of the smelters coming here, but there must be but one unanimous opinion that it is an unalloyed advantage to Colorado Springs to be the Colorado terminus of the Rock Island system.

We publish elsewhere a straightforward letter from Mr. D. B. Fairley, chairman of the Rock Island committee of the board of trade. This letter ought to receive a hearty response from those who have not subscribed. The time for taking up some of the options is about to expire. Unless money is forthcoming, the committee cannot go forward with the work that is given them. This committee has no selfish interest to subserve, but apparently many who have been solicited think so. It is working for the best interest of the city and ought to have the hearty cooperation of all who care for the prosperity of the city. Enterprises have been started in the past few weeks that many of our citizens thought it would be injurious to the city to have, but no such objection can be urged to the subscription of the Rock Island.

The republicans of New York achieved a great victory last Thursday in passing the Crosby high license bill. Only six republicans voted against it and every democrat but one voted against it, so that it was a party measure. The bill was drawn with a view to remove all reason for the objections which Governor Hill made to the last high license bill. It can only be vetoed on new grounds. The republicans have made a record on this question that they can be proud of. The prohibitionists close to throw their votes last fall so as to help the democratic party. It can now see the effect. Only one member of that party voted to curtail the selling of liquor. The prohibitionists, however, will learn nothing from this. Great reforms are effected by gradual advances and there is no use of disregarding this common experience. Prohibition might not be possible where high license might be a success. People can then be educated to take further steps in the suppression of the sale of liquor.

The election Tuesday was a serious and important lesson for the republican party. The election of Dr. Strickler was not a democratic victory, but a victory for those who believe that national issues should not be introduced into municipal elections. In 1886, in the state election, the republican party cast five hundred and eleven of the seven hundred and thirty-six votes cast for secretary of state. This was seventy per cent of the vote. This showed there are more than twice as many republicans in the city as democrats. Yesterday the republican candidate was in the minority. The election is also a decided disapproval of holding conventions for nominations just on the eve of an election. A party with such a large majority as the republican party, by holding a convention with but one working day before the election practically disfranchises the minority and excludes them from any voice in city affairs. This is neither fair nor just. The election yesterday says that only the personal fitness of the candidate and not party affiliations are to be considered.

Immigration is still on the increase, as the following from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat would show:

The increase in the volume of immigration is still kept up, the total number of aliens arrived in February, according to a statement just made by the Bureau of statistics, being 29,957, as compared with 23,827 in February, 1887. This represents the whole number of immigrants landing in the country during the February, except those which crossed over the national boundary line from Canada and Mexico. The arrivals in the eight months ending in February of the fiscal year were 251,302, as compared with 227,220 in the corresponding period immediately preceding, excepting as before the immigration overland from Canada and Mexico. The most notable feature of the detailed figures of the immigration is the great increase from Norway and Sweden. The arrivals from those countries in the last few months have been twice as numerous as they were in the same months in the previous year. The prospects are that the gain which is assured in the present calendar year will bring up the arrivals to the total of 1882, which was the year in which the immigration was greatest.

One of the writers to the Denver Republican has asked that paper to explain its frequent assertions that the Burlington's position is wrong and why the engineers and firemen ought to succeed. These assertions have been made very frequently, but never have been backed up by any proof. The answer is about as flimsy and superficial as all its articles on this subject. One reason given is that the men were right because they asked the same pay that the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe are paying. This is no reason at all, because the circumstances may be entirely different. It would be just as reasonable to say that a house-maid in New York should get twenty-five dollars a month because a house-maid in Denver is getting the same. The law of supply and demand, the relative proportion of main and branch line, the cost of living along the lines, and the length of the runs are all facts which must be considered. Another reason for their being right is that the system of calculating the pay of engineers, upon the mileage basis, is the same that is in vogue in the vast majority of railroads in the United States. This does not show that it is right or just. It simply shows that they are asking for the same method of payment which is employed by most of the railroads. The most of the railroads may be wrong. If we were to look over the list of general officers of the Burlington line, as compared with the list of officers of most of the other roads in the United States, we should find that a greater proportion of officers have risen from the ranks in the Burlington than on the majority of railroads. Our inference would be that the bosses of the other railroads were wrong, while that of the Burlington is right. That system which places before the engineer a chance to be a superintendent or general manager is more in the interest of the workingman than the system which says, "Once an engineer, always an engineer." This is the best reply to apply to the beneficence of the method from the workingman's standpoint. The Union Pacific is quoted, but practically all its officers have been taken from other lines. The claim that the Burlington is grinding down its workingmen to pay dividends is too contemptible to be even worthy of notice. The very foundation of the statement that the Burlington refuses to pay just wages is not proven. The worst reason given is that the Burlington is wrong because it does not employ brotherhood engineers. As these brotherhood engineers have struck, we do not see how it can help itself. It has been obliged to employ engineers outside of the brotherhood. As the trains seem to be running on time and the Burlington is not having the accidents which other railroads are having, the statement that incompetent engineers are hired is not simply misleading but directly contrary to the facts. We cannot conceive of any paper of respectable standing insulting its readers with such a flimsy reasoning, based almost entirely on a misstatement of the facts.

A few years ago Davos became aroused under the disadvantage of very defective drainage; the attention of the local authorities and of those financially interested in the success of the place, was directed to this fact through journals and guide books until at last a most effective system of drainage was constructed regardless of cost. It is now claimed that this is the best drained health resort in Europe.

I regret that I cannot say as much for Colorado Springs. In this important matter Davos has certainly a very great advantage. Colorado Springs has practically no system of sewerage; as a rule cesspools are used for waste water and slops, the cesspool is still used, and sometimes it is in dangerous proximity to the dwelling houses. It is true the cesspool has ventilating pipes, but I do not regard them as at all effective. * * * The question of building a system of sewerage has been under consideration for some time past. The town being built upon a plateau, which slopes to the west, east and south, it could be done to perfection, and I believe will be done at an early day. The leading note, The Antlers, I am glad to say, is drained in the Monument creek, which runs north and south about 300 yards west of the hotel.

The above is an extract from an article written on Colorado Springs by Dr. Wagner, which has had such a good effect in the east. In this article he names as our only drawback the want of sewerage. If it should be announced among the physicians of the east that during the present year we had put in a good system of sewerage, it would take away the only objection that they can offer to this as a health resort. If we do not vote bonds on Tuesday, then the question cannot come up again before April, 1888. Just now there is a strong tendency toward sending invalids with lung trouble to this city, among the very best physicians in the east. If we vote not to have sewerage, we will certainly weaken this tendency. If we vote to have sewerage, we shall certainly strengthen it. Colorado Springs is not the only place to which invalids may be sent. Denver, Pueblo, Canon City and Fort Collins all have good systems of sewerage. Nature has done more for Colorado Springs than for any of the other places. In position, we are easily first. Let us not destroy this advantage by voting not to have sewerage.

Mr. Holden would be more appropriately called Mr. Holdup. His game this time is that the force of locating the Holden smelter should end. We understand that he is now asking Pueblo to give something in addition to the Colorado Coal and Iron company's land and the twenty-five thousand dollars bonus cash. Pueblo people would very wisely if they were to withdraw the proposition already made. The Denver business men seem to have been most effectually headed in this business in not offering Mr. Holden any bonus or any land. He has played fast and loose with everybody he has had anything to do with. Many consider that it is quite doubtful if he has ever intended to build a smelter. The people who are to furnish the money are already interested in another smelter and they are not likely to build a smelter to compete with themselves. Mr. Bateman, who took a very active part in presenting the proposition to this city and Colorado City has found him out and gives his opinion of him in the last issue of the Mine, Stack and Rail, as follows:

Referring to our editorial in our issue of last week on the new smelter to be erected by Messrs. Holden and Guggenheim, it is stating we considered it impossible for Mr. Holden to withdraw. We have to confess to-day, and we do so, that we were mistaken and badly fooled, notwithstanding we felt open in that editorial a small door for the escape of the responsibility of the assertion. Our belief was built on quicksand—the word of Mr. Holden and the editor junior of the Guggenheims. These two instructed the writer, the editor of the Mine, Stack and Rail, to inform the Colorado Springs people of such that the new smelter would come to Colorado City in case the railroad would build the track to the mesa between Bear and Fountain creeks, near Colorado City. The people of Colorado Springs and City for the two following weeks witnessed the presence and coming and going of members, employes and other agents of the company, the bonding of land and other movements, and were told that the Rio Grande had agreed to everything, even what the Midland would not and could not grant. This was evidently untrue, because the Midland was afterwards requested to procure certain favors from the Santa Fe, which the latter would not grant. The 27th of March—the last day for the acceptance of the honorable offer of El Paso county expired—and no word came from the wandering smelter builders, not even a voice of thanks and polite refusal which cost so little and yet would have shown good manners as a mantle for the absence of principles. They were that very evening at Pueblo and presented to the citizens of Pueblo a proposition to build there in consideration of a bonus of $25,000 cash and other considerations, which latter were previously offered by Mr. A. E. Danforth, manager of the Colorado Coal & Iron company. Among these considerations was one which the Colorado Midland had been obliged to refuse, unless prepared to fight other roads on that issue.

Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is one of the best informed men in public life on the Indian problem. The Hartford Courant thus speaks of a letter which he has recently written:

Senator Dawes has written another letter in reply to what he considers ignorant criticism of his amendment-in-severalty bill. If this bill becomes a law it will give the Indian head of a family a title to his 160 acres of land such as is enjoyed by no other owner of real estate in the country—a title, too, guaranteed by the United States. For a period of twenty-five years at least, he can not alienate his land, he can not legally obligate himself to sell it at the end of the quarter-century, it can not be taxed, it can not be taken for his debts, nothing but an act of congress can oust him from his ownership and possess on. Having done this for the Indian, legislation, Senator Dawes thinks, will have done all for him it can do. The rest he must do for himself, with such help, tuition, and encouragement as the humane and Christian people of the country may see their way to affording him. There must be gotten in him," says the senator, "a love of the home which the statute has given him, and ambition and hope that through it he may come up to be not only a citizen in fact but a self-supporting member of the society among whom he lives. This can not be done by government. It must be done by outside patient labor and constant and vigilant care of the Indian for the twenty-five years or more of his nonage. Otherwise his last state, like that of the Stockbridge Indians, will be worse than his first." The senator is right on this last point, at any rate. The nation can do much for the Indians; the patient, judicious help of good people, unselfishly solicitous for his welfare, can do more; but in the end his fate will remain in his own hands. He will have to make his choice between good and evil, civilization and extinction, for himself. The most the law and the good people can do is to try to persuade and educate him in choosing rightly.

Rock Island Subscriptions.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

The committee soliciting subscriptions to purchase the right of way for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific still need nearly seven thousand dollars to make up the twenty thousand dollars which is necessary. In a few days the committee will be required to take up some options of property on the right of way and the money is needed immediately. The Rock Island road has not asked any money of this city, but has simply asked that we give the road the right of way to get into the city from a point west of the Atchison and Topeka track. As the people who own this right of way cannot afford to contribute it and the benefit derived is general, the committee has been instructed to raise the amount by general subscription. The fact that this will be the terminal point of the Chicago and Rock Island has already affected the value of our real estate and we have already received many times what we are requested to give. Besides this, one hundred thousand dollars will be expended on this right of way in securing an entrance into the city, and we shall immediately receive back in cash as much as we are requested to give. There has been a great difference of opinion as to the wisdom of fostering certain enterprises, but there cannot be any doubt as to the benefit this town will receive by the coming of the Rock Island. The benefit is a mutual one, and it is only reasonable that we should at least give a full right of way into the city, when a railroad of the importance, wealth and connections of the Rock Island desires to come. According to the instructions of the board of trade, the committee will publish the subscriptions next Wednesday. A special effort will be made to raise the sum complete before that time. It is possible that some citizens have not been called upon, who will be willing to subscribe. It will be a help to the committee if such subscriptions are forwarded immediately.

D. B. FAIRLEY, Chairman.
Colorado Springs, March 31st, 1888.

There's Money in the Circus.

The circus business in this country has got to such a point that there is little money in it any more. There are so few novelties in the circus line that it is hard to attract people under the canvas and around the sawdust ring any more. Oh, no; the interstate commerce law will not affect the circus to any great extent. The cost of transportation is a very small item in the expense account of a circus man. It will, of course, compel the big showmen to cover less territory than they have been. Then shows will be closer together, and it don't know but it will be a good thing for them. The showmen are not doing far a big business this season. They never do in a presidential election year. The people are too busy with politics then to take time to go to shows.—Showman in Globe-Democrat.

PASSING PAST.

THE WEATHER BUREAU—THE CAPITAL AND THE STORM.

Seven Hundred Excursionists and Their Troubles—Senator Palmer on Foreign Immigration—Edward Eggleston and the Authors' Copyright League.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Gen. Greely, the head of the weather bureau, is now, owing to the late storm, one of the most praised of men in Washington. He is a tall, slender, fine looking, dark whiskered fellow of about 48 years of age, and is perhaps the best posted man upon cold weather in the United States. He became a member of the signal service when the signal corps was organized, and for the past fifteen years and more has been connected with this branch of the government. He is one of the most hardy men in public life, and he is one of the few members of the Greely expedition who survived their terrible sufferings without physical injury. He made a study of the weather while he was in the Arctic regions, and he claims that the constitution of the American is not capable of enduring continuous cold weather with the thermometer below zero. "We might become hardy enough," says he, "to endure such cold after generations, where the law of the survival of the fittest would operate, but not before."

The signal service bureau has its headquarters in Washington, in an old building on G street above the state, war and navy departments. The service is under the control of the war department, and it has been in existence since 1870. It is organized like an army, and it comprises 500 men. A number of these men come from the regular army, and among them is a captain and two lieutenants, 50 sergeants, 30 corporals and a number of regularly enlisted men. There are two grades of officers belonging to the corps. The head is the general signal officer, Gen. Greely, who has, by this appointment, the rank of brigadier general. The other officers are lieutenants. There are between 300 and 400 stations in the weather service, but there are only a little over 150 first class stations where daily telegraphic reports are received. The different agents of the bureau all over the country take their observations at precisely the same minute of Washington time, namely, 7 a. m., 3 p. m. and 11 p. m. These reports are telegraphed to Washington, and they form the data upon which the weather charts are formed. The predictions in many cases are good, but they often fail as was the case of the late big storm. The officers of the weather bureau felt considerably bored over their failure in this respect, and they have a number of excuses to show why they did not make the proper predictions.

In the meantime Washington felt the loss of telegraphic and railroad communications more than did any other city in the United States. It is the political center of the United States, and for a week the presidential wires were down. Senator Sherman was unable to receive reports from his friends in the south, and Allison could get neither letters nor telegrams from Iowa. Hawley devoted his time to the entertainment of the authors who are here in the interest of the Copyright league, and Senator Cullom wrote numerous letters, which he mailed as soon as the tracks were clear.

A noticeable change was apparent in the house and senate. Statesmen who had big speeches did not care to deliver them when they could not be telegraphed over the country, and Washington seemed to have lost its heart. It was in the condition of a besieged city, cut off from even balloon communication with the rest of the world, and the government and the politicians worked on, in a hampered sort of a way, inside the big snow walls.

The presidential mail, from several bushels a day, decreased to such an extent that it could be carried in a two pound grocer's bag, and the secretaries of the United States senators had a vacation.

The Pennsylvania railroad, which is the only line between Washington and New York, was entirely cut off and blocked. This line may be called the big artery which connects Washington life with that of the nation. It runs trains every hour, and it makes the distance between New York and Washington just one-fourth of a day, or six hours long. Its conveniences for Washington traffic are great, and its depot is located in the very center of business Washington. This depot forms the point at which all southern travelers going north and northern travelers going south change, and it has been the custom for passers through to stop off for a train and see Washington. There has been a movement during the present session of congress, to require the railroad to move its depot to the suburbs of the city, and thus prevent the crossing the mail which extends from the White House to the Capitol. The late storm has shown the disadvantages of such a removal, and the present passenger traffic of Washington would be seriously injured by it. The depot has become historic, for it was in it that Garfield was shot, and the brass star in its waiting room shows the spot where his head struck after he received Guiteau's bullet. This depot, during the late storm, was filled with southern and western travelers. They overflowed the waiting rooms, and among them was an excursion of 700 people from New York, and they were on an excursion to Washington and the south. An excursion agent had them in charge, and he had agreed, for a fixed sum, to show them Washington and Richmond. The big storm snowed them in here. It prevented them seeing the capital, and instead of the sunny south, they came to a city as cold as the city of St. Paul in January.

In the meantime the authors of the country had a bad time during the storm. Edward Eggleston wincered here and there about the capital, now and then listening to the proceedings in the house and senate, now standing on the steps of one of the hotels and watching the fashionable turnouts as they went by, and now waiting away a half hour in the leading book stores of Washington. He is a remarkable man. Tall, well made and fine looking, he appears like a scholar, and his massive frame and big head bear none of the evidences of his having been a Hoosier schoolmaster. He made a speech before the committee in favor of international copyright, and he spoke well. Dr. Eggleston is one of the novelists of today who use the typewriter, and he has one in his library with which his wife copies her husband's manuscripts. He has a good library at his home on Lake George, and he is a hard worker. He works about three or four hours a day, and is usually in his library from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. He is, I am told, fond of athletic sports, has a boat on the lake near his house, and is a good fisherman. When he is in New York city he lives on Tenth street, and he is one of the best talkers among the novelists of today. His "Hoosier Schoolmaster" is the best selling of his stories, and his novel entitled "The Graysons," which he is now publishing in The Century Magazine, promises to be another great success.

Senator Palmer has been making a study of foreign immigration, and he sends me today some very interesting statistics. He estimates that 15,000,000 people have been added to the United States since the beginning of immigration, and that each of these immigrants has been worth about $800. In other words, the immigrants have contributed $12,000,000,000 in value to the wealth of the country. Mr. Palmer, however, is not in favor of unrestricted immigration. He claims that the lower grades of Hungarians, Russian Jews, Servians, Italians, Germans and Bohemians include among their numbers Anarchists and Socialists, and he states that statistics show that in 1880 there were 88,000 foreign born persons in our prisons and poor houses. "Twenty-two per cent," says he, "of the criminals of the United States are foreigners, 34 per cent. of the paupers in almshouses are foreigners, and nearly 45 per cent. of the inmates of work houses and houses of correction are of foreign birth." Senator Palmer wants every foreigner who comes to the United States to bring a consular certificate showing that he is fitted to become a citizen of the United States, and that he is not sure to find his way immediately into the poor houses or the prisons.

One of the most noted men of the west is at Washington. He looks like a patriarch. He stood on the steps of the Riggs house last night. A big 250 pound weight of a man, his broad, beefy shoulders held up a rusty overcoat, draped about him with a careless air. His double buttoned frock coat was unbuttoned at the front, and his vest was not free from dust. His boots, for this patriarch wore boots, had not been blacked since morning, and his high collar was wilted down with the work of the day. Out of this collar rose a fringe of iron gray silver strands, much like the beard of Horace Greeley, and this fringe formed the setting of a face not unlike that of the late editor of The Tribune. Eyes as blue as the skies of June looked out over iron spectacles, and as much of a high forehead as could be seen under the No. 10 plug hat, which was pushed down over it, bulged out with brains. This patriarch had a kind look, and a friendly word for his acquaintances as they passed by, and every one knew him. You will recognize him, too, when I mention his name, for he has been often spoken of as presidential candidate. He has been in the United States senate, and he has been a possible cabinet officer and supreme court judge for years back. He began life as a saddler, studied law between the stitches of the harness, and pushed his way into a practice which is now worth $15,000 to $20,000 a year. His name is Joseph E. McDonald, and his state is Indiana. He tells me that he is out of politics for good, that he will never again seek an office, and that he likes President Cleveland from to out.

Just back of this big patriarch stood a slight little fellow of 100 pounds, whose face evidenced more culture than that of Uncle Joe. He was quite as noted in his way as McDonald, and with half the brain and bone and muscle, and with his brain packed into half the compass, he has made his mark. A look at him would not suggest his career. No one would imagine that that full beard of an English cut had turned from straw to silver while watching the rise and fall of stocks in Wall street, nor would one think that those kind, soft eyes were keen enough to see the prospective falling" of Western Union or the rise of Northern Pacific. You would rather take him for a litterateur or a gentleman of leisure. He might be a poet, but you would never make him a broker. And still he is both, for his name is Edmund Clarence Stedman, who has made and lost a fortune in Wall street, who can make a living by writing poetry, and who is one of the best friends the young and struggling writers of the country have ever known.

THOMAS C. TODD.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The ladies of Osskaloosa, Kas., who were elected to the offices of mayor and council took the oath of offices yesterday and will at once assume official rule. They declare for law and order and public improvements.

Phelps, American minister to Eng and, embarked yesterday on the steamer Aller for New York.

The senate commerce committee decided to return a favorable report on the nomination of Jared C. Rathbone, as consul general at Paris, in spite of the vigorous opposition of Senator Morgan.

Indications for Colorado — Warmer, generally fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

John A. Logan, son of the late senator, who shot and wounded a notorious Italian striker, was yesterday arrested and taken before a magistrate at Newcastle, Pa. He gave a thousand dollars bail for his appearance.

William O'Brien has begun suit against the Cork Constitution (conservative) for libel, claiming £5,000 damages.

Jacob Sharp died at 9.20 o'clock last night.

Four thousand Irish emigrants sailed from Queenstown yesterday for America.

General Terry was placed on the retired list of the army yesterday.

Fairbault, Minn., was visited yesterday by a heavy storm of wind and hail, which did great damage to property of all kinds.

Secretary Bayard yesterday received a cable from United States Consul Lewis at Tangier, the tenor of which is that a satisfactory settlement of the trouble with the Moorish government will soon be reached.

The president has vetoed the bill for the relief of Nat McKay and the heirs of Donald McKay.

Indications for Colorado—Colder, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds, followed on Friday by rising temperature.

A Rome dispatch says the Abyssinian retreat continues. Many fugitives are flocking to the Italian lines, in a famished condition.

The greatest Northamptonshire stakes were won yesterday by Sir Throckmorton's Oliver Twist, Lord Penrhyn's Decision second. The betting was seven to one against the winner.

At Jackson, Mich., yesterday an aeronaut named Hogan dropped with a parachute from a balloon from a height of over a mile. He reached the ground safely, though badly off for breath.

The prohibition convention for California met at San Francisco yesterday and spent the day in routine work. About 400 delegates are present. Ex-Governor St. John is in attendance.

The committee of the French chamber of deputies, to which was referred the proposal of the Panama Canal company to issue a lottery loan, is equally divided for and against the loan. The committee therefore will report to the chamber that they are unable to arrive at a decision.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Interview with a Distinguished French Politician.

The Constitution of America Amounting Anarchy.

Among Statesmen Who See the Dangers of their Own.

The Country's Difficulties and Their Cause Explained.

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PARIS, March 19, 1888.

The revision of the French constitution is one of the burning questions in this country which must be met and solved sooner or later. There exists here a small but able American party, a body of thoughtful statesmen who would like to see introduced into France many of the more important features of the United States constitution. M. Alfred Naquet, the well known French senator, stands at the head of the body. His long letter on this subject, which was published in the American papers last autumn, has just been reprinted here and has occasioned not a little comment.

M. Naquet's rather radical views are not shared by all French republicans, as is proved by a conversation which I have just had with a well known Parisian publicist and journalist. M. Timothy Colani belongs to the opportunist wing of the republican party; that is to say, he is moderate and European, rather than radical and American. A friend and admirer of Gambetta, at one time editor in chief of the grand orator's organ, the République Française, and today one of the chief editorial writers on this important French daily, M. Colani's views are of value and throw much new light on French current politics.

"Look upon your American constitution," he said to me the other evening, "as a most remarkable political document, and in common with Senator Naquet, I condemn the system of parliamentary regime under which we are struggling, and which is exhausting our best energies. We have not, and perhaps never will have, two strong organized parties with us, majorities are always formed by almost fortuitous coalitions which last at most out a few months. Hence our perpetual changes of ministry—changes we are really beginning to be ashamed of before the civilized world.

"To the evils of the present regime as enumerated by M. Naquet, I would add those occasioned by our disorganized civil service. Deputies and senators who are ever looking ahead to election may are ceaseless in demanding favors of the ministers, who, knowing that the very existence of the cabinet depends on the same senators and deputies, but too often sacrifice to them the interest of the whole nation. The republic is rapidly becoming what the monarchy was—a government by the will of individuals. You perceive, therefore, that it is not alone in your country that the civil service needs reforming.

"A remedy must be found for these evils. Let us examine that which M. Naquet recommends. But I shall compare his project, not as he himself does, with the American constitution, but with the present laws of the French republic.

"The essential points of M. Naquet's proposed reform are as follows: 1. The ministers shall be chosen outside of parliament. 2. They shall not have seats in parliament; 3. The rejection of a bill introduced by the ministers shall not entail their fall. 4. Parliament shall have the power to revoke the president.

"I may say at the very start that France will never accept such a scheme, or at least would do so only when yearning for rest in the midst of despotism—as, unhappily, she has already done before. But as long as we have republican institutions, our people have no conception of a government that is not under the strict control of the chambers. Such a government is considered by Frenchmen to be the very essence of liberty.

"M. Naquet is opposed to the resignation of the ministry on the occasion of an adverse vote. I desire, quite as much as he, greater stability in our government, and I must admit that a too frequent and even dangerous use is made of this prerogative of resigning. M. Naquet appears to be concerned only about the legislators' liberty of action which this constant threat of resignation menaces. But does not M. Naquet see that it would be impossible by a mere law to make a politician remain at his post, when, by so doing he would have to accept ideas which his own conscience refuses to entertain—ideas forced upon him by the chamber?

"But M. Naquet would not have politicians in the cabinet. His ministers would be chosen outside of parliament. In the United States it is easy to find cabinet officers of this kind. Your political personnel is much more numerous than ours and is not all included in the senate and house of representatives. Each state in your union has its own legislative body, and there it is that your politicians are trained, and there it is that they are to be found when needed. We have no such legislative nurseries in France. Our deputies undergo no apprenticeship save in the chamber, and outside of parliament there are but very few men trained in public affairs.

"Furthermore, the constitution of France does not restrict the choice of cabinet ministers to members of the chamber or senate. The president may select his ministers wherever he pleases. The present minister of foreign affairs, M. Fourtens, is not a member of parliament, although he probably will soon be. But if M. Carnot or his successor were to be called upon to purge the cabinet of his senators and deputies, he would have to surround himself with ex-prefects, with high functionaries, taken from the different governmental departments, with privy councilors, and, in short, with men who would, I have no doubt, be very distinguished and meritorious, but who would be embarrassed when brought face to face with purely political questions. Far from being statesmen, they would be mere bureaucrats.

"One of the greatest difficulties which the republic met with at the outset was that all its partisans were, without exception, simply theorists who had never taken part in the management of the country's affairs. Gambetta was keenly alive to our inferiority in this respect, and zealously set about transforming himself as well as many among us into men capable of governing. We are beginning to gather the fruit of this slow work of education. The number of deputies and senators who have, as is commonly said, handled the dough and who know from experience what it is to govern, is increasing. We shall soon possess a respectable staff. A. this work and progress would be lost, were M. Naquet's proposals to be adopted. Our houses of parliament would be peopled only by inexperienced politicians, by mere theorists, in fact by utopian reformers who give to an idea before hand of everything themselves carrying out their abstract ideas; while our cabinets would be composed of clerks and employes engaged in handling numbers and well versed in precedents and regulations, but ignorant of what is meant by innovation. On the one hand, boundless temerity—on the other, extreme timidity; legislators who would pass their lives in speaking and ministers who would never get beyond their department and their bureaus.

"This danger, I repeat, does not exist with you, firstly because an American is anything but a dreamer, and secondly because your politicians have formerly themselves by passing many times from word to deed, and from deed to word. You, therefore, run no risk in radically severing the legislative from the executive. Besides, this separation is far from being radical in your constitution, since your senate takes a large part in the management of government politics. But, good heavens! what odd laws would be made by a French parliament where shortly no ex-minister would have a seat, where no minister in office could claim the ambition of working for his country's greatness otherwise than by retaining speeches or drafting bills to be passed. If you only knew how one weary of us are of generalities, of abstractions and uniformity, what simple faith we have in the virtues of laws and decrees! How easy it seems to us to reform the world, and how little we care for the customs and usages of centuries! We cannot overcome these bad and dreamy inclinations unless we be ourselves charged with the carrying out of our splendid schemes, for we, confronted by practical difficulties, become, I assure you, very reasonable and realistic beings, who can note our own with others. But our passion for recasting the world must be thus checked by a curb—and it is this very curb that M. Naquet is trying to loosen.

"According to my ideas, the real evil from which we suffer is to found in the excessive dependence of the executive power. I would fain restore to its dignity, authority and autonomy, without removing it, however, as does M. Naquet, from the daily control of parliament. My plan, which is original with me, is as follows:

"It should continue to have the president elected, as at present, by the two houses united in congress, but at a different period—immediately after the election of the chambers. And he should hold office for three years, the same as the deputies. It is very probable, therefore, that the two powers, springing from the same political movement, would easily act in concert. If such, however, were not to be the case, then, according to my scheme, a new general election should be held, which would bring in the former, or a new president and a new chamber, and peace would reign again.

"As at present, the president of the republic would take the members of his cabinet at will from parliament or from outside of it, and, as is now the case, his ministers would be present at the sittings of the chambers and would there defend their own bills and answer questions and interpellations. But their moral position would be greatly modified. If the house of representatives rejected their bills, or passed votes of censure on them, it would rest with themselves and with the president of the republic, whether they resigned or not. This question would have to be leisurely and freely discussed. The president being the equal of the chamber, could oppose that assembly if in his wisdom he thought fit so to do, and he would not be disturbed by coalition majorities, for they could not, as from universal suffrage to whose decision he could appeal at any moment. He would disdain the style of rejected favorseekers. Their opinion would only become grave if a serious and permanent majority were to be formed against his policy. Then, and then only, he would have to yield or have recourse to an appeal to the country. On the other hand, the chamber would have no fear of an usurpation or of anything like a coup d'etat on the part of the executive, since by a stroke of the pen he could be deprived of office, though only, it is true, at the price of being itself dismissed. It may be taken for granted that, save in very extraordinary cases, neither party would declare war on the other. Before venturing on such a step each would have to be very sure that public opinion was on its side.

"It will be objected that nowhere yet has such a constitutional system been tried. I admit the objection is a weighty one. But could it be forged either, that never before has an old and great country like France gone over to republicanism (not by a sort of caprice but from unavoidable necessity), a country created by kings, placed in a central position, compelled, at the risk of perishing, to maintain a formidable army, and started at full speed on the road to democracy, where the abuses of reactionaries and the follies of advanced parties threaten to destroy it. Such a case is entirely new in the history of the political evolutions of humanity and it may be that institutions not heretofore thought of are necessary to meet a situation which has no precedent. In like manner the presidency of the United States, as defined by the constitution of September 17, 1787, was a so a new conception, and which, none the less, has already lasted a century and conferred innumerable benefits on America."

THEODORE STANTON.

A PATRIOTIC WIDOW.

Lossing's Interview with a Revolutionary Widow.

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"I was at Fort Motte station, near the Congaree river, in South Carolina, not far from the junction of that stream with the Wateree, on a bright, frosty morning in January, 1859.

"Will you direct me to the Fort Motte plantation?" I said to a man.

Pointing up a gentle slope, he said:

"On the top of the hill is Mr. Dove's house, which they call Fort Motte. It is only a short walk from here up that dirt road."

At the summit I found a very aged man, with dark white hair and warm, ruddy complexion, sitting upon a log by the wayside. He was resting his hands upon a long staff, and smiled pleasantly as I approached. After a cordial greeting I asked:

"Is that Fort Motte" (pointing toward a rather fine looking house on the region standing on the high rolling plain which sloped to the swamps on every side.

"So they call it," said the old man; "but it ain't the fort we took from the British more'n sixty years ago—durn 'em out, you may say."

"Were you one of its captors?" I asked.

"I reckon I was," replied the old man. "D'ye see that scar?" (pointing to his forearm, which he had bared of its sleeve). "A reckon's bullet made it in a scrimmage afore the siege. I was Lorry's lieutenant. Lorry, you know, was Marion's right-hand man when hunting tories. He stuttered when hurried to say anything quick. Coming suddenly on a tory camp one night, he wanted to tell us to fire quick. He said, 'Fi-fi-fi—*shoo*, (arn ye!' and we blazed away in the dark."

"Why was this called Fort Motte?" I inquired.

"Bless your soul!" said the old soldier, with animation. "Don' you know Becky Motte—Becky Brewton that was—lived here? Mighty plucky woman was Becky Motte. A purty woman, too; as purty as a picture, though she was well nigh forty year old, and had a carter married to General Pinckney. She was a Charleston lady, daughter of a British, and this was her best country house—a mighty pleasing place on this hill. The British drove Becky out of her house, dug a big ditch around it, piled up a high bank of dirt 'round the ditch, near the house, and so made a fort of it—a purty strong fort, agin muskets and rifles. It was a nice house, but not so fine as Mr. Dove's, which Becky built right away after the war. I helped draw in jer to build it."

"The British drove Mrs. Motte and her family out of her house, did they? Where did they go?" I asked.

"To her overseer's, on yon hill," he replied. "Becky was a rich widder; for her husband early in the war, and lived here in the summer. At that farm-house she showed raal grit, I tell ye; grit that made us all feel as if we would willingly die for her—yes, die for her."

"How did she show grit?" I asked, as I seated myself on the log beside the veteran in the bright sunshine.

"Well, you see," said the old patriot, as his voice waxed stronger by the stimulus of vivid recollections, "they had her house, and five hundred redcoats were in and around it. Leftenant-Colonel Lee—Legion Harry, you know—you must have heard of him—a dashing young trooper then of my age—twenty-five—had joined us with his light-horsemen, and we all pushed forward, horse and foot, for this place to drive off the Britishers. That very mornin' some troopers from Charleston came to the fort with dispatches for Lord Rawdon at Camden. They were about to leave when we appeared at Becky's farm house. They were skeered and didn't go. Lee had a little six-pounder cannon which he placed in battery on the knoll you see yonder, speckled with the stumps of some trees lately cut down. The redcoats had no artillery, so we had 'em, we reckoned."

"Who were Lee's troopers?" I asked.

"Mostly young Virginians, I reckon, ready to go when he might lead, and he was ready to lead wherever his country needed brave men. He was a handsome young man, with large dark eyes and brown hair. The gay uniform of his men made the homespun clothes of Marion's brigade appear meaner than ever. But we had the grit as well as they."

"How did you take the fort with only that little field piece?" I inquired.

"Well, yer see, Lee dismounted his troopers, led 'em into a narrow hollow up to a short way from the fort, and with the help of some niggers began to dig toward it, and threw up breastworks while we took possession of the field piece to defend it in case the redcoats should come out and attack us. They were ordered to surrender. They said they wouldn't. Just then we heard that Rawdon was retreating from Camden and had sent troops to join the garrison at Fort Motte. That very night the camp fires were seen on a hill not far away. The sight made us lively, I tell you. Something must be done quickly. To hinder down their works with our baby cannon or reach them by digging trenches would take too much time. But Lee was up to anything. 'We must burn 'em out,' he said.

"The splinters on the house were dry as tinder, for the sunshine was hot on that day, as in the middle of May. I can see fire on 'em with arrows,' said Lee, 'and they'll blaze in a minute.' But he didn't like to do it. Becky Motte was his friend; her son-in-law was his friend; and he thought of his country first and his friends afterward. When he mentioned it to Becky, the pluckey woman clapped her hands and said, 'Good! good! Do it! If you can, burn the house if they won't surrender.' Wasn't that real grit—real patriotism?

"Lee sent another order, for the redcoats to surrender. They knew help was nigh and they wouldn't do it. So as old Marion, 'Have you a man who can shoot straight with a bow and arrow?' 'Yes,' the ginerl said; 'Nathan Savage is as good a shot as any Indian.'

"A bow and arrow were quickly made and taken to Lee's headquarters at the overseer's house where Nathan, he tries the bow, and said, 'Ain't strong enough.' 'Here, carter,' said Becky to the youngest, who married Colonel Alston, 'run and get the Indian bow and arrows.' Turpentine torches were fastened to two or three of the arrows. When Nathe sent them like blazin' stars straight to the roof. The splinters smoked and we hurrahed. They blazed, and we shouted. The redcoats ran up and began to knock off the burning splinters. Shots from the six-pounder raked the roof and sent the Britishers scampering below. Pretty soon a white flag was seen waving, and at noon we had 'em, the redcoats were all our prisoners. Wasn't we happy fellers? Didn't mind the bullet-hole in my arm a bit just then. Becky Motte—pluckey Becky Motte—was as happy as any of us, though her fine house wuz in ruins. She invited the British officers, as well as ours, to her farm house to lunch and, perfect lady as she was everywhere, she wuz as hurtful to her country's enemies as to its friends.

"While we were at table," continued the old soldier, "word came to our ginerl that some of his men wuz amusing themselves by hanging tories. Marion hurried out, and with his drawn sword ran to the spot in time to save the life of one of 'em. It was Tom Cunningham, one of the worst, who died at Kingsington last year. The ginerl threatened to kill any man who should attempt to harm another prisoner. A just man, a brave man, a Christian man was General Marion."

When the venerable soldier had finished his story I strolled on to the house of Mr. Dove, where I spent several hours very pleasantly. He said the narrator was a worthy pensioner and a man of truth, and that the traditions of the country as well as official reports, were in general agreement with his story of the capture of Fort Motte by Lee and Marion. I wrote the name of the venerable pensioner on a scrap of paper, soon lost it, and have been unable to recall it. The remains of the entrenchments around the house were still quite prominent.

BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D.

A Wife Murderer Lynched.

DENVER, April 4.—A Fort Collins special to the News says: C. Howe, a laborer who has lived here several years, and who had been on a protracted spree, this evening brutally murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a jackknife. He then dressed the body in the street, and went to bed to sleep off the liquor. Shortly after the murder he was arrested, locked in jail, and the grand jury called on account of the excitement and talk of lynching.

At 1 o'clock three hundred masked men took possession of the jail, after disabling the city electric lights, and soon had Howe swinging to a derrick in the court house yard that had been used for hoisting stones. Howe begged piteously for mercy, but the citizens were determined and refused to even let him have a few minutes for prayer before swinging him into eternity.

ENGLISH WOMEN.

Lady Fairfax Points Out Some Encouraging Facts.

Ladies Leading in the Great Humane Movements.

What the Women of the England Nobility Have Done.

The German Empress, Baroness Burdett Coutts and Others.

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LONDON, March 20, 1888.

At every period of the world's history there have been exceptional women of sufficient force of character joined to hereditary advantages, who have been able to emerge from chronic suppression, but never till the 19th century have ladies been allowed to take so active an interest in the great movements which are stirring the age, to humanity. Not long since, according to Dean Swift, the average English woman of the upper ranks was absorbed in the choice of tulips and ruffles, the unfortunate compared her to a monkey, "who has more diverting tricks and is less mischievous and expensive." Fashion has its votaries now, but there never was a time when the ladies of our ruling families were more engaged in good works of all kinds, or more professionally so many prizes in literature and art. They have always taken a part in personal politics. Duchesses in olden times are said to have bought votes with kisses; now they speak on public platforms, and giving logical reasons for the faith they profess, seek according to their rights to be we are of the people rather than the advancement of some kinsman. The influence of Queen Victoria made itself felt at once in court circles. The great English Middle class has been the hardest to conquer, and is still the least responsive, so few care what goes out of the beaten path. But the reproach of "blue stockings" and the poor narrow restriction of "woman's sphere" soon appeared ridiculous to those who knew that her majesty's views on politics were as shrewd as any statesman's and that she knew more about the poor law than most of her ministers.

I attribute much of the success which has attended the effort to open out professional careers to women to the tact and courage displayed by the crown princess of Germany, who as princess royal of England interested herself in this social problem, and after her marriage started a valuable institution in Berlin for technical industries. Nor were her royal sisters slow to show their philanthropic and artistic sympathies. The work which the late princess did at the Darmstadt Lette-Verein is a matter of history, and more or less all the princesses assumed, as the years rolled on, leaderships in some direction; the Princess Christian in educational matters, the Princess Beatrice in artistic, and the Princess Louise fearlessly gave a practical mark of her approval of lady doctors long before the opportunities opening out to them in India of combining social reforms with the cure of physical pain removed the stigma which at first attached to the woman who ventured to think she could minister, save as a nurse, to the sick and afflicted of her own sex.

The right of women to figure as society queens and leaders freely conceded long before Lady Palmerston's famous "Saturday evenings" gave an impetus to the successful efforts which have since followed, though few have been able to rival the wonderful tact and unfailing energy which made Cambridge house such a centre of interest. The brilliant Lady Morgan, who achieved fame by the publication of a novel, had a small house near Albert Gate at which the leaders of fashion and wits of the day congregated, but it remained for the Baroness Burdett Coutts to lead the way in fields of social reform. I had the honor of meeting her more than thirty years ago at Mr. Nassau Senior's—the father-in-law of the first lady who ever filled a salaried office in an important central department of government. Possessed of enormous wealth, it is not surprising that Baroness Burdett Coutts should have been ever ready to help deserving cause or person; a mere stroke of her pen has built schools and churches, erected fish markets and drinking fountains and even founded colonial bishoprics. But she has done far more than this. In days when it was regarded as a bold experiment she offered herself as a candidate for the office of poor law guardian, that she might obtain that practical knowledge which can be acquired by actual contact with the legal machinery employed for the relief of the poor. She had not the aid of a coronet in those days, and Belgrave Green must remember to its everlasting discredit that its ratepayers returned her fifth on the list, and the clerk of the board passed her by, as incompetent, for the gentleman who had 80 less votes. But the world moves, and a few years later she was presented with the freedom of the city of London, the first lady ever singled out for that honor. She has, indeed, fulfilled the promise she made on that occasion, and proved "no useless citizen, or the member of the worshipful company" into which she was then admitted. Latterly she has taken an active part in promoting emigration, and she and Lady Gordon Cathcart are the pioneers of the system which promises to succeed it—colonization.

The place occupied by the late Viscountess Strangford will be hard to fill. Many know the outlines of her work in the east, but few save her fellow workers know the real heroism this delicately nurtured and naturally fastidious lady displayed in her unselfish efforts for the sick and wounded. The long toilsome journeys, the scenes of horror passed through, which tried the bravest warriors surrounding her, and wrung her tender heart. Undaunted without once faltering, Lady Strangford faced all the difficulties of the situation, and carried the blessed sunshine of true love and charity into the dark places of the earth which she enlightened by her presence. Never was the order of the Red Cross more worthily bestowed by the queen, never was a noble life more appropriately ended, during that voyage last year to open the Port Said hospital for seamen. Lady Amberly—the mother of the youthful Earl Russell who took his seat in the house of lords this session—was the first lady of title who appeared as an advocate of female suffrage on a public platform; now we have many speakers of note among the aristocracy; a great change has taken place since the venerable Countess Waldegrave addressed a meeting of village girls, and told them it was better to be neat than gaudy. Lady Amberly, by the way, will be remembered by some of your readers, for she once visited the United States with her late husband.

When the Duchess of Beaufort in 1869 took the chair at an agricultural dinner and proposed the usual toasts, it was regarded as an innovation without precedent; now we find the Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Malmesbury and many noble ladies speaking at Primrose league meetings; and Lady Randolph Churchill—an American by birth—knows well how to touch the heart of the British voter. I heard the Countess of Jersey a few months ago make a brilliant speech at Princes hall, for more than half an hour, without the least hesitation or note of any kind, she reviewed the political aspect of the time and the duty of women in regard to it, in a way few members of the sterner sex could rival either for logical force or eloquence.

The Countess of Meath and Lady Egerton of Tatton are devoted to the interests of the "Irish friendly society," Lady John Manners took up the work begun by Lady Catherine Ricardo in a humbler sphere, and we have to thank her for the admission of women into the higher branches of the civil service as well as for her advocacy of useful clubs in our financial centres. The encouragement given to the lady-doctor movement in India by the Countess of Dufferin and Lady Grant Duff will not only prove a boon to sick women, but will effect a revolution in Indian female life altogether. Lady Jeune is seeking the interests of the working girls in our national schools, and with the Countess of Shrewsbury, pleads for the neglected art of cooking. Lady Laura Ridding is at the head of a movement in Nottingham for establishing a number of evening homes for girls; the Mission Women are under the protecting wing of Lady George Hamilton, and Lady Wolverton and the beautiful Countess of Dudley are promoters of Needlework Guilds.

The rapidly growing list of noble lady writers is astonishing: Lady Verney has furnished some of the best articles published on allotments. Lady Catherine Milner Gaskell describes farms that will pay, Lady Pollock treats of the drama, the late Lady Brassey's charming description of her voyages in the Sunbeam are known throughout the world, and among our magazine writers must be reckoned the countesses of Portsmouth, Meath, Munster and Zetland; Lady Wentworth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others.

When it is borne in mind that heavy home duties devolve on ladies belonging to what is often described as "the upper ten thousand," who have establishments consisting of thirty or forty persons, to say nothing of outdoor servants, who are expected to be the lady bountiful of the village and to provide for the bodily and mental needs of the poor in the parish, I think it will be admitted that "the noble women" of the present day are paying their fair share not only in literature, but in all movements connected with charitable and social reform.

EMILY FAITHFULL.

Morocco Obstreperous.

TANGIERS, April 4.—W. Reed Lewis, the American consul, has received a reply from the Moorish government declining to accede to the demands of the United States with reference to persons under consular protection imprisoned at Rabat. Fears are entertained that the American government will adopt vigorous measures against Morocco.

LONDON, April 5.—The United States steamer Enterprise has sailed from Tangier for Nice to receive orders from the admiral of the American squadron with reference to the Rabat affair.

Vermont's Choice.

BURLINGTON, April 4.—The republican state convention to choose delegates to the Chicago convention selected the following delegates at large: Ex-Governor Redfield Proctor, General J. G. McCullough, Colonel C. H. Darey, Hon. Frank Plumley. General McCullough in a speech said the issues were temperance, civil service reform, surplus, free whisky, but the greatest issue was that of the tariff. Among the candidates mentioned Blaine met with the greatest favor, Depew and Sherman next.

CITY CONVENTION.

Full Representation at the Republican City Convention.

Matt France Nominated for Mayor by Two Majority.

D. B. Fairley Nominated by Acclamation for City Treasurer.

Strong Resolutions on Water Supply and Sewerage Adopted.

The republican city convention to nominate candidates for mayor and city treasurer, and to elect a chairman of the city central committee was held in the city council chamber Saturday. The convention was called to order by Mr. A. [illegible] Byington, chairman of the city committee, who read the published call and announced that the election of a temporary chairman was in order. Messrs. B. F. Crowell, J. B. Gregg, Thomas Shideler, M. L. DeCoursey, C. [illegible] White and C. L. Gillingham were nominated, but all declined. Finally a motion to elect Mr. C. L. Gillingham, of the Third ward, chairman was put and carried.

Mr. Gillingham stated that the election of a temporary secretary was next in order, and Mr. A. G. Draper of the Fourth was unanimously elected to that position.

On motion of Mr. F. A. Mangold of the Fourth ward, the chair was empowered to appoint a committee on credentials consisting of one delegate from each ward. The chair appointed as such committee: J. N. Ellison First ward, [illegible] Barlow Second ward, Thomas Shideler Third ward and A. [illegible] Whaite Fourth ward. The committee reported the following delegates to be entitled to seats in the convention:

First ward—John Curr, J. N. Ellison, J. B. Gregg, W. H. Roby.

Second ward—J. [illegible] Barlow, [illegible] McCaskey, G. [illegible] Parsons, M. L. De Coursey.

Third ward—C. L. Gillingham, Thomas Shideler, R. W. Thompson, C. [illegible] White, B. F. Crowell, C. E. Noble by B. F. Crowell proxy, Charles Walker.

Fourth ward—C. W. Collins, A. G. Draper, F. A. Mangold, J. J. Steinmetz, A. [illegible] Whaite, [illegible] W. Chapman by S. [illegible] Tullen, proxy.

The report of the committee was adopted and the committee were discharged.

On motion of Mr. B. F. Crowell the temporary organization was made permanent.

Rev. James B. Gregg stated that he had been requested to introduce the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is right and proper for every political party to define its policy, therefore we, the delegates of the republican party of the city of Colorado Springs in convention assembled, adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the superior moral tone which characterizes our city is due in a very great measure to the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and we express the conviction that existing ordinances on the subject should be enforced without fear, favor or compromise.

Resolved, That in all questions of public improvements the city should pursue a broad and liberal policy consistent with its rapid growth and bright prospects, but that all expenditures should be conducted with the utmost consideration and economy, so as to reach the best possible results.

Resolved, That the water supply of this city should be largely increased, so that our growth cannot be hampered by any lack of this great essential of well being.

Resolved, That we believe a complete sewerage system to be absolutely essential to good health, and indirectly to the continued prosperity of Colorado Springs, and that we urge all citizens to give their influence and their votes in favor of bonds necessary for this purpose.

Resolved, That we pledge our unlimited support to the principles of the republican party and our endeavor, upon the line of these principles, that the region of a strong republican majority in this city and in El Paso county shall not be broken in the elections of 1888.

The chairman announced that the next business in order was the nomination of candidate for mayor, and declared nominations to be in order. Mr. G. H. Parsons, of the Second ward, nominated Mr. Judson Bent, Mr. B. F. Crowell, of the Third ward, proposed the name of Mr. Matt France, and Mr. J. A. Himebaugh was placed in nomination by Mr. [illegible] Barlow of the Second ward. The convention then on motion, proceeded to an informal ballot with the following result:

Bent	5
France	[illegible]
Himebaugh	5

The first formal ballot resulted as follows:

Bent	4
France	[illegible]
Himebaugh	5

Mr. France was declared the nominee of the convention for mayor. Mr. B. F. Crowell moved to make the nomination unanimous, but the motion was defeated, there being several dissenting votes.

The nomination of a candidate for city treasurer being next declared in order, Mr. D. B. Fairley the present incumbent was nominated, and on motion of Mr. B. F. Crowell his nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. F. A. Mangold nominated Mr. J. W. Lowbert for chairman of the city central committee and on motion of Mr. B. F. Crowell he was elected to the position by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. M. L. De Coursey the city central committee were directed to call the ward primaries and city convention next year at least ten days before the election.

The convention then adjourned.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the City Council Held Monday Evening.

A regular meeting of the city council was held Monday evening with Aldermen Lawton, Skinner, Callaway, Vaux, Perry and Himebaugh present and Aldermen Stillman and Stubbs absent.

In the absence of Mayor Dow, Alderman Lawton, president of the council, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Reports were presented from the Matt France and College Hose companies, and from the Hook and Ladder company which on motion were received and placed on file.

Alderman Lawton, from the cemetery committee, reported that the work of enclosing the additional ground granted the city by the Colorado Springs company was nearly completed.

Alderman Skinner, from the committee on streets and bridges, asked for further time to consider the plat of Rock Island addition. He said that the council could not [illegible] to the ordinance passed at the last meeting concerning additions. He moved that the city attorney be requested to present an ordinance repealing that ordinance. The motion was carried.

Alderman Skinner from the same committee reported that numerous complaints had been made regarding the condition of the [illegible] portion of the street railway track above Willamette avenue; and that the company had raised their track on Pike's Peak avenue and Huerfano street considerably above the surface of the street. He said that the company seemed to be doing just as it pleased about laying its tracks, and thought that the council should make the street railway company live up to the ordinance.

The report of the police magistrate for the month of March was received and placed on file.

An ordinance repealing the ordinance adopted at the last meeting concerning additions was introduced. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Skinner, Vaux, Perry, Himebaugh, Callaway and Lawton.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

DeWitt Peitz, services	850 00
W. H. Lloyd, supplies	2 75
A. J. Abernathy, hauling	2 00
Johnson & Logan, repairs	1 65
[illegible] E. Robinson, supplies	1 85
El Paso Electric Co., putting in fire alarms	24 50
[illegible] S. Bunstead & Co., supplies	14 65
[illegible] S. Bunstead & Co., tapping	51 95
[illegible] C. McCreery, freight advanced	16 05
[illegible] P. O'Brien, supplies	1 15
W. Lannox, coal	8 15
G. B. Storer, supplies	1 50
J. Dozier, putting up pest tent	18 05
El Paso Electric company, light	120 00
Newton Lumber company, lumber	72 17
W. H. Lloyd, repairs	1 25
[illegible], fees	9 50
Hendrie and Bolthoff Manf'g Co., supplies	78 45
[illegible] Harbaugh, meals for prisoners	40 00
S. R. Marshall, witness fees	6 00
Phillip Gray, witness fees	2 00
Street and ditch work, per Bourk	738 35
Thomas Shideler, magistrate's fees	72 20
A. A. McGovney, collections	300 71
Reservoir work, per Bourk	76 00
Street and ditch work, per Clark	460 50
[illegible] S. Barnes & Son, dist.	12 20
Colorado Springs Gas company, light	100 00
Fire department	50 00
Salary roll	108 33

Alderman Skinner moved that when the council adjourn it adjourn to meet next Monday evening. Carried.

On motion of Alderman Himebaugh the committee on public buildings and grounds were authorized to put a new roof on the city hall.

The council then adjourned.

The Rock Island's Coal Route.

Thursday's issue of the Denver Republican contained the following editorial with the above heading:

The construction of the Rock Island road to Colorado Springs is expected to be completed by November. We congratulate our enterprising southern neighbor and hope that the Denver portion of the enterprise is at least begun before that time.

The Rock Island directors are eager to complete the Colorado Springs division inasmuch as the line must be open before the following winter that the demand for coal in western Kansas and other sections within the scope of the Rock Island territory may be satisfied.

The scarcity of coal in the sections of country indicated is each year becoming a greater problem, and although the railroad corporations have exerted themselves to the utmost to attain a solution, owing to the meagre facilities, their efforts have been in vain. Last winter, for instance, there was an absolute famine, and to avoid perishing from cold, armed men stopped the coal trains in transit and fuel was taken from the cars by the suffering people. The solution to this problem lies in the undeveloped coal beds of this state. With these fields daily pouring out their vast riches and a line of railroad in active operation, suffering such as was experienced by the settlers of western Kansas will never again harrow the feelings of a sympathizing country.

The Rock Island directors, in constructing their Colorado Springs route, fully realize the richness of the reward to be reaped, and to tap these coal fields is now their purpose. To this end they will bend every energy and, the road once constructed and in working order, the earnings from their enterprise will not only be devoted to compensate the company for their additional outlay in the direction of Colorado Springs, but to the far more important enterprise of a main line to Denver, and thence to the Pacific.

As a means to an end, this coal route is a most important factor, and we sincerely trust that the directors of the Rock Island will realize to the full their anticipations.

The street railway company have completed the laying of their track to Colorado City, and Monday began the work of laying the remainder of the track on Pike's Peak avenue and Huerfano street.

VISITING TEXANS.

A Large Delegation of Texas People Visit Colorado Springs and Manitou on Sunday.

Contrary to expectations the first section of the Texas excursionists did not arrive in the city until nearly 1 o'clock. The second section reached the city a few minutes after the first, but it was half past two o'clock before the third section arrived. The trains were composed of elegant Pullman sleeping and buffet cars and the run to this city from Denver was made without any accidents or delays. The party were met at Denver by the reception committee of the board of trade, consisting of M. L. De Coursey, Dr. W. L. Bartlett, G. R. Buckman, and G. H. Parsons. Before they arrived in the city each person received copies of the New Year's edition of the GAZETTE, and the [illegible] letter, both of which documents interested them exceedingly. The committee answered many questions concerning this city and Manitou. After reaching the city the excursionists were taken to Manitou over the Colorado Midland railroad, where they partook of a dinner provided for them by the citizens of the town. On their return to Colorado Springs they were driven about the city by members of the board of trade, and left on their homeward journey at six o'clock, very much delighted with their visit to this city and Manitou. A number of the party expressed their intention of returning to Colorado Springs for a more protracted stay. One wealthy cattleman stated that he had purchased 160 acres of land near Denver, but after seeing Colorado Springs he regretted that he had not invested his money here. The party were accompanied to this city by Frank M. Burrows, traveling agent of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth railway and the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad, and by Superintendent B. W. Grover, of the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad. These gentlemen made every effort to make the trip an enjoyable and comfortable one. The party which visited the city Sunday consisted of the following persons, all of whom are residents of Texas:

B. C. Rhome, Rhome; T. C. Hunt, Ranger; M. S. Coman, Colorado City; F. R. Sherwood, Gainesville; A. B. Bush, Colorado City; S. W. Lomax, Ft. Worth; [illegible] B. Levendecker, Columbus; [illegible] Day, Rhome; G. E. Candy, Ft. Worth; W. C. Koogle, Clarendon; W. E. Jolly, Wichita Falls; J. S. Andrews, Ft. Worth; [illegible] W. Crudgington, Breckenridge; W. B. Worsham and wife, Henrietta; D. D. Swearingen, Childress; C. Goodnight and wife, O. P. Wood and wife, Clarendon; W. D. Reynolds, Albany; R. B. Masterson, Mobeetie; D. A. Dyer, Ft. Worth; [illegible] B. Collins, Panhandle City; C. W. Lewis, Sherman; [illegible], Albany; [illegible] Lacy, Henderson; Captain S. A. McMurray, Quanah; A. E. Holly, Ft. Worth; [illegible] Howard, Springfield; [illegible] Ryland and family, Tascosa; G. R. Michael, Dennison; W. S. Pendleton, Ft. Worth; G. M. Bowie, Weatherford; W. [illegible] Sawyers, T. F. West, Ft. Worth; O. Loving and wife, Jacksboro; Mrs. S. A. Hatcher, C. E. Maynard, Ft. Worth; G. W. Russell, Tascosa; R. D. Gribble and wife, Gainesville; W. E. Rich, Clarendon; [illegible] Seeley, Amarillo; D. Boaz, Ft. Worth; [illegible] D. Cumming, Coleman; C. S. White, C. S. Townley, Gainesville; C. [illegible] Swasey, Ft. Worth; P. McBride, Dennison; [illegible] Calhoun, F. M. Burrows, Ft. Worth; H. S. Dervay, F. M. Ervay, Dallas; R. L. Smith, Ft. Worth, S. R. Coggin and wife, Brownwood; F. [illegible] Daugherty, Wichita Falls; H. C. Edrington, Ft. Worth; [illegible] Snyder, Georgetown; A. W. Hilliard, Pecos City; [illegible] N. Mircks, Clarendon; [illegible] Hogsett, Ft. Worth; M. Hzard, [illegible] B. Muncy, Henrietta; W. E. Doss, B. F. Rose, [illegible] Conklin, Coleman; P. A. Hazzard, Colorado; [illegible] B. Houston, Abilene; W. G. Thurman, Brownwood; [illegible] McCord, [illegible] McCord, Coleman; [illegible] Berry, Amarillo; [illegible] W. Mangum, Georgetown, Tex.; W. E. Stovall, Waco; [illegible] Smith, Matador; E. [illegible] Ashburn, Waco; G. R. Speer, Ranger; C. W. Word, Wichita Falls; G. A. Brown, Clarendon; C. S. Snyder, Ft. Worth; C. E. Odem, Dallas; Zach Mulhall, [illegible], Ft. Worth; R. B. Sanders, Vernon; C. N. Crosby, Dallas; Luke Short, Ft. Worth; H. V. Rowe, Clarendon; [illegible] C. Cope and wife, Ft. Worth; [illegible] A. Kennedy, Waco; [illegible] M. Wright, Ft. Worth; [illegible] C. Shoemaker, Ft. Worth; [illegible] W. Cooper, Gordon; Nat Kramer, Ft. Worth; W. [illegible], Palo Pinto; J. L. L. McCall, Weatherford; Martin Hart, Gordon; S. M. Glasgow, Ft. Worth; M. O. Lynn, Palo Pinto; Julius Schloss, Clarendon; W. W. Seley, W. A. Poage, Waco; [illegible] Lacoste, Henrietta; C. L. Sumner, Ft. Worth; [illegible] Haggerty, Belleville; G. S. Ellis, Henrietta; H. May, Decatur; C. Thompson, Ft. Worth; B. W. Chamberlin, Clarendon; A. P. Belcher, Henrietta; G. W. Gentry, Stephenville; Fred Smith, R. K. [illegible], Ft. Worth; L. M. Morton, Dennison; H. W. Taylor and wife, Clarendon; S. M. Galloway, Fred Harrell, Ft. Worth; V. Robinson, Cleborne; J. Ludlow, Dennison; [illegible] A. Frey, Stephenville; W. A. Price, Ft. Worth.

The first section of the grand stand on the base ball grounds, consisting of 100 seats, was contracted for Monday. The track has been examined by Mr. Davidson of the College Park conservatories and will be put in order at once, so that the track can be used for practice and training at least two weeks before April 20. The cups, prizes for the pony races, are being engraved, and with the running and bicycle prizes, will be on exhibition in the window of A. G. Earle's jewelry store. Some forty of the advertising spaces on the fence have been spoken for and the balance will, no doubt, soon be taken. We will be able to publish a full list of entries for the various events within a week.

During the past week several instances of petty thieving have been reported to the police. At present the thieves seem to have selected the carpenters for their victims. On Saturday night some tools were stolen at Mr. Sneden's residence valued at $12.50, and on Sunday night a carpenter lost a set of tools valued at $50 in the northern part of the city.

CITY ELECTION.

Dr. W. M. Strickler Elected Mayor by 31 Majority.

The Fourth Ward Gives Him a Very Heavy Vote.

The Democrats Succeed in Electing Two Aldermen.

Result of the Elections in Manitou and Colorado City.

The most exciting and closely contested municipal election which has occurred in the city since 1882 took place yesterday. From the time the polls opened until they were declared closed the utmost interest was manifested in the result on the part of the candidates and their friends. In the morning it was thought that Mr. Matt France, the republican candidate for mayor, would be elected by a small majority, but in the afternoon the friends of the democratic candidate claimed his election by a majority ranging from 25 to 100. In all the wards there were hard fought contests for aldermen, and the results in the Third and Fourth wards created considerable surprise. The vote in the various wards was as follows:

FIRST WARD.

For Mayor—	
Matt France, rep	94
W. M. Strickler, dem	67
France's majority	27
For Treasurer—	
D. B. Fairley, rep	269
J. W. Stillman, dem	11
Fairley's majority	258
Alderman, short term—	
John Lennox, rep	83
J. E. Hunckley, dem	76
Lennox's majority	7
Alderman, long term—	
C. E. Stubbs, rep	92
F. L. Martin, dem	68
Stubbs' majority	24

SECOND WARD.

For Mayor—	
Matt France, rep	116
W. M. Strickler, dem	124
Strickler's majority	8
City Treasurer—	
D. B. Fairley, rep	161
J. W. Stillman, dem	2
Fairley's majority	159
Alderman—	
M. Kennedy, rep	117
A. L. Lawton, dem	122
G. H. Parsons	1
Lawton's majority	4

THIRD WARD.

For Mayor—	
Matt France, rep	122
W. M. Strickler, dem	79
France's majority	43
City Treasurer—	
D. B. Fairley, rep	147
Scattering	7
Fairley's majority	140
Alderman—	
Otis Remick, rep	79
E. C. Bartlett, dem	121
Bartlett's majority	42

FOURTH WARD.

For Mayor—	
Matt France, rep	130
W. M. Strickler, dem	223
Strickler's majority	93
City Treasurer—	
D. B. Fairley, rep	269
J. W. Stillman, dem	1
Phil Strubel, dem	1
Fairley's majority	267
Alderman—	
W. H. D. Merrill, rep	177
E. H. Stevens, ind rep	176
Merrill's majority	1

RECAPITULATION—MAYOR.

	France.	Strickler.
First ward	94	67
Second ward	116	124
Third ward	122	79
Fourth ward	130	223
Total	462	493
Strickler's majority		31

CITY TREASURER.

	Fairley.	Scattering.
First ward	12	11
Second ward	16	2
Third ward	147	7
Fourth ward	269	2
Total	698	22
Fairley's majority		676

CONTEST IN FOURTH WARD.

The result of the contest for alderman in the Fourth ward was a great surprise to the friends of Mr. E. H. Stevens, the defeated candidate, who was only defeated by one vote. Three defective ballots were thrown out, and one ballot which contained the name of W. H. D. Net was counted for Mr. Merrill. Mr. Stevens late last evening declared that he would contest Mr. Merrill's election on the ground that three non-residents of the ward had voted for Mr. Merrill.

SEWERAGE BONDS.

Little opposition was developed against the sewerage bonds which were voted by a large majority. The vote on the bonds was as follows:

	For.	Against.
First ward	75	7
Second ward	94	5
Third ward	56	16
Fourth ward	36	9
Total	3[illegible]	37
Majority for the bonds		27[illegible]

A COMPARISON.

In 1882 Mr. Matt France was defeated for mayor by Mr. D. W. Robbins by 74 majority. For the purpose of comparison we give the vote at that election.

	France.	Robbins.
First ward	[illegible]	4[illegible]
Second ward	[illegible]	59
Third ward	[illegible]	139
Fourth ward	68	220
Total	375	459

THE JOLLIFICATION.

It was about half past nine o'clock last night when a crowd of two or three hundred men headed by the Firemen's band appeared before the Red Elk hotel on Pike's Peak avenue, to serenade Dr. W. M. Strickler and the newly elected aldermen from the Second and Third wards. The band had hardly got in position when from almost every quarter dark objects rose up bearing dry goods boxes, barrels and inflammable materials. Soon a rousing bonfire was lighting the heavens, and the air was rent with cheers. When quiet was restored Dr. Strickler appeared and mounting a chair addressed the crowd for more than twenty minutes. He referred to the history of municipal affairs in Colorado Springs, how for many years it had been the policy of the citizens to elect persons to office for their fitness until two years ago, when a certain clique of republicans had made the election of municipal officers a matter of party politics. He referred to his services as an alderman and to the many ordinances in which he had been interested in revising and correcting at that time. He thanked the voters for the hearty support they had given him and expressed the honor he felt in being mayor of this city. The thought of making the contest had been repugnant to him, but he had been convinced that the time had come for new men, and he consented, at the earnest request of his friends, to become a candidate for the office.

Dr. Strickler, in closing, thanked the voters again and hoped that they would never regret his election.

After Dr. Strickler ceased speaking, Alderman A. L. Lawton was called upon and referred briefly to his remarks in the convention on Monday, when he declared that he would be at the polls early and late and that he believed he would be elected. In consequence of his work he stood before them as alderman-elect from the Second ward and he thanked his republican friends in the ward for their support. Mr. Lawton was loudly cheered.

Alderman-elect Bartlett was then called for, and, mounting the chair amid long and loud cheering, spoke briefly, explaining that his remark in the convention to the effect that he believed he stood solid with the "coons" had been used against him. But he thought the result of the vote showed that he had many friends among the colored voters, and he had never intentionally offended any of them.

After the speeches, Dr. Strickler invited the crowd into the dining room of the hotel, where an elegant lunch of oysters, coffee and fruit was served.

After the lunch several speeches were made by prominent republicans which were loudly cheered. All the gentlemen who made addresses claimed that the election of Dr. Strickler was not a democratic or partisan victory but that it demonstrated the fact there were many republican voters in the city who were independent of all cliques, and would not vote according to the dictation of any political boss or wire-puller. They also regarded the election of Dr. Strickler as conclusively proving that national politics had no place in city elections. After music by the band the crowd broke up with cheers for the successful candidates.

COLORADO CITY.

The election at Colorado City yesterday for town officers was the most exciting which that town has ever held. The principal interest in the result of the election centered in the contest for mayor, between A. J. Brazelton and Charles Stockbridge, the present incumbent of the office. Out of a total registration of 585 votes 329 votes were polled. There was more or less excitement about the polls during the entire day, and three special policemen were sworn in to preserve order. A large number of voters were challenged, and after the count had been completed charges of fraud were made. The vote for mayor stood as follows:

Charles Stockbridge	134
A. J. Brazelton	195
Brazelton's majority	61

Messrs. Charles A. Kelley and James Buster were elected town trustees over John E. Hunt and John F. Stewart.

MANITOU.

At Manitou there was a very quiet election, and 154 votes were polled. Major Hulbert, the citizens candidate for mayor, received 147 votes out of the total number of votes polled. The only contest of the day was between Captain W. H. Rogers and Dr. Isaac Davis for town trustee. Mr. E. P. Creighton the other candidate for trustee was elected without opposition. The vote between Messrs. Davis and Rogers was very close but the former was elected by seven majority.

Monday afternoon what may prove to be a very fatal accident occurred at the Spaulding House. Two painters were engaged in painting the bay window on the third story of the new addition. One of the men in order to reach a place on the window brought a step ladder and placed it on the trestle upon which they had been standing. He had only been on the ladder a short time when a very strong gust of wind blew the ladder over and the man who was standing upon it fell to the scaffold and thence to the ground. He alighted on his feet and received no injury. The man on the scaffold was not so fortunate. When the ladder and the man upon it fell it jarred the scaffold so much that he was unable to keep his balance and fell backwards. His back struck the top of the picket fence over which they were working. In his fall he also encountered several serious obstructions. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and carried into the house. His injuries, which are confined to his back and head, are of a serious nature.

Railroad Deal.

Denver News.

The Rock Island railway will be running into Denver by June 1.

A contract has been effected between the Rock Island and the Kansas Pacific, by which the Rock Island is to come into Denver over the tracks of the latter road from River Bend, near the Kansas line, and in exchange the Kansas Pacific is to use the Rock Island's tracks from River Bend into Colorado Springs. The Rock Island will have complete trackage from Salina, Kas., to River Bend in two months, and from River Bend will go right on to the Kansas Pacific tracks and come into Denver. Two separate forces of men are now working on the extension, and will meet about half way. Another force is to be put to work in a few days in constructing the line from River Bend to Colorado Springs, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

An agent of the Rock Island has been in the city since Friday last fixing up the details of the new traffic contract, which it is said provides for the payment by the Rock Island of a bonus for the use of the Kansas Pacific tracks until the Colorado Springs line is complete. This action on the part of the Rock Island renders apparent that the Rock Island will not build a line direct to Denver. The agreement effected between the Rock Island and Rio Grande for trackage privileges stands, and the new contract with the Kansas Pacific will not interfere with it.

The reasons for the Kansas Pacific going to Colorado Springs are not known, but that there is some scheme on foot by which they are to secure a southern outlet there is no doubt.

The construction of the Colorado extension of the Rock Island road will probably begin in the course of the next two weeks. Work will commence simultaneously along the entire line. The contracts for the grading in this vicinity were let Monday.

A burglar last Friday evening effected an entrance into the cellar of the first residence south of the Presbyterian church on Weber street, and succeeded in getting away with two suits of clothes without alarming the occupants of the house. The entrance to the cellar was gained by prying open one of the windows. The thief left a razor and two lead pencils behind him.

Sunday was observed as missionary day by the congregation of the First Methodist church. The decorations which consisted of flowers, plants and birds were very elaborate, and the audience room presented a beautiful appearance. At the services at the church were fully attended and the collections which were taken amounted to nearly $550, of which $51 were contributed by the Sunday school.

Dr. W. M. Strickler will begin the erection of a two story brick block on Pike's Peak avenue next week. The upper story will be made into lodging rooms to be used in connection with the Red Elk, the proprietors of this popular house being greatly in need of more sleeping apartments. The lower part will be rented for a store room. The ultimate design is to unite this building with the Elk and make a front of three stories in height.

The regular spring meeting of the board of county commissioners convened Monday morning with all the members of the board present. The bonds of all county and precinct officers and road overseers were examined and approved. A road petition signed by William Canty and others, concerning the roads in Manitou park, was presented. A road petition signed by W. M. Merritt, A. Maloy and others asking for a change in the county road in and near section 3, township 13, south range, 65 west, was referred to Commissioner Plumb to report.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Presbyterian church. At present the carpenters are busily engaged in constructing the large air ducts in the cellar which will be used in the ventilation of the building. One large duct seventy-two feet long, seven feet wide and four feet high will be used to convey the fresh air. From this duct branches carry the air to various parts of the building. The air before it passes into these ducts can be tempered by steam. There are several foul air ducts which carry off the impure air. These ducts receive their supply from registers near the floor. They are connected in the basement with chimneys which furnish a draught and through which the air passes rapidly. By this method of ventilation the building can be constantly supplied with fresh air, and perfectly ventilated without opening a door or lowering a window.

Teaching a Lesson.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 3.—Thomas B. McGuire, of the general executive board of Knights of Labor, was asked today, "What do you think of the railroad troubles in the west?"

"The Burlington engineers are virtually beaten," he replied, "and there is no use in their prolonging the conflict. It is the Knights of Labor who have beaten them. Our people have been getting even with the brotherhood for its course in the Southwest and Reading strikes."

"Do you think that their defeat in this strike will be a fatal blow to the brotherhood?"

"No, this may be a good thing for the brotherhood. It may teach them a useful lesson. I think that the end will be that the brotherhood will come into the Knights of Labor or will enter into some kind of a contract with them."

Burned in Jail.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 3.—The jail at Friar's Point burned this morning and five prisoners perished in the flames. An effort was made to rescue them, but without success. The jail is supposed to have been fired by one of the inmates who was under sentence to the penitentiary.

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TRUSTEE SALE.

List of the Properties Sold Under a Deed of Trust on Wednesday.

The following is a list of the purchasers and the description of the property formerly owned by the Colorado Springs Investment and Improvement company, which was sold under a deed of trust on Wednesday. The list does not include property sold at previous times and which was sold on Wednesday for a mere nominal figure in order to make the title valid:

The sw cr of ne qr of se qr and se qr of nw cr of se qr, sec 1, tp 14 s, r 67 w, containing 20 acres, more or less, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, A. A. Sweet ...... $2,50[0]

The e half of sw qr and e half of w half of sw qr, sec 31, tp 13, s, r 66 w, known as the fair grounds, containing 120 acres, more or less, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, A. A. Sweet 1750

A strip of land 267½ ft wide, of land from the west side of the nw qr of ne qr of nw qr of sec 6 tp 14 s, r 66 w, cont'g about 3½ acres; also 10 acres being e half of n half of nw qr of nw qr sec 6 tp 14 s, r 66 w, both parcels together known as the Cramer ranch, cont'g about 13½ acres more or less, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, A. L. Lawton 2500

The s half of the sw qr of the ne cr of sec 6 tp 14 s r 67 w, containing 20 acres more or less, A. L. Lawton 3,005

Northeast qr of the se qr of the nw cr of sec 6 tp 14 s r 67 w, A. E. Earich 4,000

All that part of n half of ne qr of sw qr of sec 6, tp 14 s, r 66 w, bounded as follows: N by n boundary line of said tract, e by e boundary line of said tract, s by n line of Fontanero st and said north line extended westerly, and w by w boundary line of said tract, except that ot in the w at ne qr of sw qr of said sec 6.

All that part of the n half of the sw qr of the se qr sec 6, tp 14 s r 66 w, bounded as follows: N by n boundary line of said tract, e by e boundary line of said tract, s by n line of Fontanero st, extended easterly, and n line of said Fontanero st, and w by w boundary line of said tract, A. L. Lawton 1735

Beginning at a point where the west side of Cascade av intersects the north boundary line of sec 7, tp 14 s, r 66 w, running thence westerly along the north boundary line of said sec 7, 1837 ft to the nw cor of said sec 7, thence southerly along the w boundary line of said sec 7 50 ft, thence easterly on a line parallel with the n boundary line of said sec 7 1837 feet to the w line of Cascade av, thence northerly along w line of Cascade av 50 ft to place of beginning, excepting a certain portion of said described property sold to Frank O. Wood, said portion being more particularly described in deed to said Wood recorded in the records of El Paso county, A. A. Sweet 1,750

Lots numbered 13, 15, 16 and 17 in General Henry G. Thomas' addition to the city of Colorado Springs, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, A. L. Lawton 2,800

The e 35 ft of the w 35 ft of the s half of lt 2 in blk 2 in addition to the town (now city) of Colorado Springs, W. M. Bates 1,005

D. RUSS WOOD'S ADDITION.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in blk D, B. McFerran 2755

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in blk G, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in blk ..., A. L. Lawton 6280

Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, ... 2, and pt of lt 13 blk ..., G. W. Thorne 1,700

Lts 19, 20, 2- and pt of lt 5, blk ..., F. G. Rowe 650

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, in blk ..., W. B. Faunce 7000

In the Edwards addition to the city of Colorado Springs, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, blk A; lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, blk B, B. McFerran 3950

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, a part of lts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 in blk C, A. L. Lawton 1,700

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and a part of lt 10 blk D, A. L. Lawton 450

Lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, blk F, W. B. Faunce 2,125

Lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, blk 1, Robert Gale 1,705

Lts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, ... 12, 13, 14 and pt of lt 15, blk K, lts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 pts of lts 2 and 16, blk L, B. McFerran 5,260

Lts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and pt of lt 3 blk N, A. L. Lawton 550

Lts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 blk N, A. A. McGovney 510

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 blk O, B. McFerran 2,300

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 blk P, W. B. Faunce 2 600

All that part of sw cr of sw qr of nw qr sec 7, tp 14 s, r 66 w, lying s of the continuation of n side of Cache la Poudre st of Colorado Springs and e of right of way of Denver and Rio Grande railway, as the same is now located, and w of the present bed of Monument creek, containing 2½ acres, more or less, A. A. Sweet 700

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by F. G. Rowe for the week ending April 5, 1888:

CITY PROPERTY.

N. Kennedy, trustee, to C. C. Dickey et al., lts 2 to 2-, both inclusive, in blk 4; also lt 13 and 14, Boulder Heights add ......

C. Ward to G. P. Robinson, lt 14, blk 42 ......

T. S. Reynolds to Marie L. Taylor, lt 1, blk 267, add 2500

M. Cell to R. Gule, lt 12, Bristol's sub blk 229, add 1

J. H. Sinclair to A. T. Blake, lt 5, Stewart's sub blk 277, add 2000

Mrs Maggie Fitzgerald to Miss Kate Sullivan, s half lt 1 Stewart's sub blk 227, add 1300

E. A. Colburn to E. F. Wright lts 7 and 9, Colburn's sub blk 2, add 500

L. H. Gilbert to M. Kennedy, trustee, all that part of s half se cr nw cr sw cr sec 8, tp 14, s r 36 w, lying south of north line Monument street produced ......

W. E. Earle et al. to W. A. Otis et al. lt 3 blk E, Mayfair add 2,350

W. E. Earle et al. to W. A. Otis et al. lt 4 blk E Mayfair add 2,350

W. H. Goshen to D. H. Goshen lt 20 blk 1, Goshen's subd, blk 252 300

M. Maus to C. Schafn... lt ... blk 205 add 4,500

Eaton and McGovney to Colorado Springs company all of w half nw qr sec 7, tp 14 s, r 63 w, lying west right of way Denver and Rio Grande railroad ......

L. A. Schamp et al. to Colorado Springs company ne qr se cr sec 12, tp 14 s, r 67 w ......

J. P. Curtis to Colorado Springs company n half se cr ne qr ne cr s half se qr ne qr sec 12, tp 14 s, r 67 w ......

J. H. Sinclair to A. T. Blake, lt 5 Stewart's sub blk 227 2000

W. H. Goshen to F. Ord, lt 10 blk 1 Goshen's sub blk 252 add 350

M. A. Brusoe to H. A. Newton, lt 3 blk 8 Cain's add ......

LA VERGNE.

W. L. Swift to J. P. Riccoch, lt 7 blk C 300

W. L. Swift to J. B. Reid, lt 14 blk D 300

W. L. Swift to Sarah F. Reid, lt 6 blk E and lt 2- blk E 300

W. L. Swift to P. C. Helm, lt 2 blk F 300

W. L. Swift to P. C. Helm, lt ... blk C 300

W. L. Swift to P. C. Helm, lt 18 blk D 300

W. L. Swift to P. C. Helm, lt 9 blk B 300

W. L. Swift to L. A. Foster, lt 6 blk A 300

W. L. Swift to Lyman Smith, lt 30 blk C 300

W. L. Swift to G. F. Owen, lt 25 blk D 300

Geo. Wright to W. L. Foster, lt 3 blk 6 ......

W. L. Swift to Geo. Wright, lt 10 blk A and lts 3 and 22 blk C 900

W. L. Swift to A. F. Woodward, lt 7 blk D 300

J. D. Vowles to C. Oler, lt 12 blk D 500

W. L. Swift to G. R. Ford, lt 4 blk A 300

W. L. Swift to Duncan Bell, lt 27 blk C 300

W. L. Swift to M. E. Baner, lt 10 blk E 300

W. L. Swift to Mrs. F. M. Moon, lt 28 blk B and lt 29 blk D 300

W. L. Swift to Henry McIntosh, lt 15 blk A 300

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

J. C. Parrish et al. to E. F. St. John, lt 11 blk 13 25

E. F. St. John to J. Toliver, lt ... blk 13 ......

EAST COLORADO CITY.

F. G. Rowe et al. to Mary A. Harzog, lts 20, 21 and 22 in blk 33 600

N. S. Merrion to Carrie Olesont, lt 2 and w 7½ ft lt 20, blk 2- 1

MANITOU.

J. P. Judsson to A. G. Lewis, lt 94 blk A 900

J. Hulbert et al. to C. T. Smith, lts 4 and 5, blk A, Hulbert & Earich's sub 1500

M. A. Leddy to W. Gouce, lts 5 and 6, Leddy's sub, lt 6, blk 2500

GLEN VIEW.

Ada M. Thompson to C. W. Gibbs, lt 19, blk 40 200

MONUMENT.

D. McShane to O. Hopkins lts 1 to 12 inclusive blk 25 North Monument add, also beg ne cor lt 25, thence n 150 ft, thence w 100 ft, thence s along right of way of Denver and Rio Grande railroad to nw corner lt 12; thence e to beginning 335

M. E. Gray to C. F. Brown n half lt 3 blk 2 ......

FOUNTAIN PROPERTY.

A. Aarreres to O. C. Bloss lt 2 blk 13 and lt 20 blk 14 Reed's add 500

O. S. Loomis to Charlotte N. Holmes, Fountain Town and Improvement company to W. Martin lt 10 blk 19 and lt 11 blk 20, Reed's add 100

Fountain Town and Improvement company to E. L. Palmer lt 7 blk 18 and lt 5 blk 20 Reed's second add 115

Fountain Town and Improvement company to C. A. McCune lt 8 blk 5 Reed's add 40

Fountain Town and Improvement company to C. A. McCune lt 5, blk 6 Reed's add 40

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

C. P. Henderson to M. J. Holden, n half se qr sec 8 and w half sw qr sec 9 tp 12 s r 63 w 600

C. E. Atkinson et al. to A. S. Arens, all of sw cr sec 3 tp 14 s r 67 w, lying n of county road bet Colorado Springs and Manitou 2,500

Duncan McPherson to C. McKersie, ne qr ne qr sec 13 tp 12 s r 69 w 1

C. F. Johnson to J. W. Johnson, nw qr sec 9 tp 11 s r 69 w 1,000

J. Pring to Kate L. Cone, se cr se cr sec 32, n half sw cr, sw cr sw cr sec 33 tp 11 s r 67 w, except 20 rds off w side se cr se qr sec 32 1,800

In the district court Wednesday morning Judge Harrison imposed the following sentences:

Patrick Duley, forgery; one year.

Emory Brouse, two indictments for forgery; four years.

Alfred Gasswint, grand larceny; three years.

James O'Connor, grand larceny; five years.

William Clifton, larceny as bailee; six years.

Thomas Taylor, burglary; three years.

James Mahoney, grand larceny, five years.

F. H. Mendenhall, forgery; one year.

Sheriff Jackson and Deputy Sheriffs M. F. Bowers and A. K. Brazelton left with the prisoners for Canon City on the Salt Lake express at noon yesterday. In the cases of The People vs. S. T. Wicks and The People vs. Richard Mann and Olive Wilson *nolle prosequis* were entered by the district attorney.

The Charter Oak stove at Wm. Scott & Co., was drawn by ticket No. 226. The little girl's Charter Oak was drawn by ticket No. ... Parties holding these tickets better present them at the store.

RAYMOND EXCURSIONISTS.

List of the Party of Excursionists Which Arrived at Manitou Yesterday.

The third party of Raymond & Whitcomb excursionists arrived at Manitou Wednesday afternoon on their way east from California. The party is in charge of Mr. Carroll D. Hutchins, who has been associated with the Raymond & Whitcomb bureau for several years past. The party numbers in all eighty persons. The following are stopping at The Antlers in this city:

H. G. Russell and wife, Providence, R. I.

Irving Grinnell and wife, New Hamburg, N. Y.

James Coates, Providence, R. I.

Miss Annie Coates, Providence, R. I.

Edward Carrington, Providence, R. I.

O. W. Greeley, Boston.

The remaining members of the party proceeded to Manitou, where they were divided between the Barker and Cliff house as follows:

CLIFF HOUSE.

George Sumner and wife, Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. C. P. Stevens, Worcester, Mass.

Charles Moran and wife, Detroit.

B. Whitaker and wife, Detroit.

Dr. Pitcher and wife, Haverhill, Mass.

Samuel Root, Waterbury, Conn.

E. R. Page and wife, Medford, Mass.

J. E. Norcross and wife, Boston.

G. M. Guion and wife, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Miss A. M. Guion, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Miss E. ... Guion, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Master L. R. P. Guion, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

... R. Tinratt and wife, Booneville, N. Y.

Mrs. J. Carrington, Booneville, N. Y.

M. A. Hoy, Booneville, N. Y.

E. Spannard, New Haven, Conn.

Carroll Hutchins, Boston.

D. E. Newhall and wife, Buffalo.

Miss May Newhall, Buffalo.

Mrs. F. E. Bullock, New Bedford, Mass.

Mrs. S. Branch, Cleveland, O.

Miss Josie Hartzell, Cleveland, O.

Miss Jessie Hartzell, Cleveland, O.

Mrs. J. S. Smith, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Miss Frances Smith, Pine Plains, N. Y.

N. B. Williamson, Boston.

Miss C. A. Williamson, Boston.

William Burton, Boston.

BARKER HOUSE.

J. M. E. Rice and wife, Boston.

C. E. Rymes and wife, Somerville, Mass.

Mrs. H. E. Packer and maid, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Mr. P. H. Grove, Danville, Pa.

H. Higginson and wife, Boston.

C. E. Lockwood, Boston.

Joseph De Goyer and wife, Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. Joseph Huber, Philadelphia.

Miss H. Huber, Philadelphia.

Miss J. L. Hale, Philadelphia.

Miss M. E. Hale, Philadelphia.

W. S. Chenoworth and wife, Davenport, Ia.

Richard Brown and wife, Davenport, Ia.

Mrs. S. A. Heath and maid, Boston.

Nathaniel Heath, Boston.

Col. E. C. Churchill and wife, Lebanon, N. H.

Miss Annie S. Mead, Boston.

Miss Grace Seamans, Oakland, Cal.

J. E. Clarke, Worcester, Mass.

Miss F. A. Clarke, Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. M. C. McCamus, Watervile, New York.

Miss L. C. McCamus, Watervile, New York.

Miss L. C. Concee, Waterville, N. Y.

W. N. Concee, Waterville, N. Y.

W. C. Denny and wife, Boston.

S. L. Means, Boston.

H. C. Howe and wife, St. Johns, New Brunswick.

S. T. King and wife, Lowell, Mass.

G. A. Stevens, Lake Placid, N. Y.

——Hawkins, Waterville, N. Y.

The excursionists will remain at Manitou until Saturday morning.

The Denver News of Wednesday had the following concerning the rumored traffic agreement between the Rock Island and Kansas Pacific railroads:

The exclusive publication in the News yesterday of the fact that a contract had been made between the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific, created quite a sensation among railway men, and as the cat was out of the bag, there was but little difficulty in securing additional facts. The contract between the two great corporations is known as a construction contract, which is to operate from the time that the Rock Island constructs its line to River Bend until its branch to Colorado Springs is completed. The contract will end when the Rock Island's road is completed to Colorado Springs, after which the instrument drawn up by the Rock Island and Rio Grande will operate."

This means substantially that the Rock Island will not come direct to Denver, but will go to Colorado Springs and reach Denver by way of the Rio Grande tracks. Colorado Springs is to be the distributing point for Rock Island business throughout Colorado and other states reached by the Denver & Rio Grande's system. The Rock Island officials claim that by going to Colorado Springs, before coming to Denver, they will only be about two hours behind the Burlington, running at the same rate of speed.

S. N. Francis' new city directory promises to be the most useful one ever published of the three cities. He has secured the services of reliable men, well acquainted, who are now doing the canvassing for the names, and will at the same time take the census of the three towns. It will contain about 200 pages, with numerous illustrations and valuable information, bound in red cloth cover, with gold lettering, making a handsome as well as durable. It will undoubtedly be an excellent advertising medium and should be encouraged by all our business men.

The Cascade Town and Land company are now erecting a number of cottages at Cascade, together with a large addition to the hotel. The contract has also been let for the new hotel which it is thought will be completed in the latter part of the summer. Gillis Bros. of Manitou are doing most of the building.

Rock Island Subscriptions.

To the Citizens of Colorado Springs:

By order of the board of trade, the committee on Rock Island subscriptions publishes the following list of subscriptions received to this date:

DeCoursey, M. L.	$1000 00
Eaton & McGovney	700 00
Sheldon syndicate	500 00
West Colorado Springs Co.	500 00
Eagerman, J.	500 00
Hayes & Emch	500 00
Rowe, F. G.	300 00
Limebaugh, J. A.	300 00
Gilbert, L. H.	300 00
Howbert, Irving	250 00
Crowell, B. F.	250 00
First National Bank	250 00
Giddings Bros. & Wilbur	250 00
Kennedy, M.	250 00
Bott, Anthony	250 00
Lawton, A. L.	250 00
Pastorius, W.	250 00
Pourtales, J. M.	250 00
El Paso Bank	250 00
Fairley Bros.	200 00
Nichols, W. S.	200 00
Craigue, A. D. & Co.	200 00
Colburn, E. A.	200 00
Seldomridge & Son	200 00
Dow, F. E.	200 00
Schamp, L. A., lot valued at	250 00
Gazette Printing Co.	150 00
Waite, C. H.	150 00
Barnes & Son	150 00
J. H. Barlow	100 00
Holm & Co.	100 00
Hutchinson, Williams & Co.	100 00
Hutton & Thurlow	100 00
Johnson, N. C.	100 00
Lennox, John	100 00
O'Brien, H. T.	100 00
Otis, W. A.	100 00
Perkins Bros.	100 00
Strickler, Dr. W. M.	100 00
Jackson, W. S.	100 00
Stables, Ashley	100 00
Potter, John	100 00
Robertson, L.	100 00
Thorne, George W.	100 00
Tucker, Dr. B. St. Geo.	100 00
Willcox, W. J.	100 00
Cheyenne Lake, Land & Imp. Co.	100 00
Crissey, Giles	100 00
Carpenter, A. F.	100 00
Durkee, C. E.	100 00
Dickey, Rev. C. C.	100 00
Glen Falls Town Imp. Co.	100 00
Cash collection board trade	60 25
Aiken, C. E.	50 00
Sinclair, J. H.	50 00
Lennox, Wm.	50 00
Armentrout, A.	50 00
Anderson, Dr. B. P.	50 00
Adams, Dr. B. F. D.	50 00
Bumstead & Co.	50 00
Brigham & Herman	50 00
Callaway & Stark	50 00
Callaway & Rankin	50 00
Daniels, A. C.	50 00
Dwinnell & McIntyre	50 00
Grannis, Dr. Jno.	50 00
Wills, Henry LeB.	50 00
Gowdy & Andrew	50 00
Hundley, John	50 00
Hemenway, A.	50 00
Lent, F. T.	50 00
McLain, W. E.	50 00
McKeehan, W. F.	50 00
Noble, C. E.	50 00
Perkins & Holbrook	50 00
Rose Bros.	50 00
Stark, W. C.	50 00
Hazelhurst, Dr. S.	37 50
Bacarach, Sol.	35 00
Seamans, M.	25 00
France, Matt	25 00
Gardner, James	25 00
Goshen, W. H.	25 00
Horn, Dr. T. G.	25 00
Howbert & Co.	25 00
Lowther Bros.	25 00
McMorris, T. A.	25 00
McCoskey, E.	25 00
McCreery, H. C.	25 00
Merrill, W. H. D.	25 00
O'Haire, J. D.	25 00
Odle, Graham	25 00
O'Brien, P.	25 00
Ord, Thos.	25 00
Slideler, Thos.	25 00
Schneider, John	25 00
Sollars, J. M.	25 00
Struble, Phil.	25 00
Tucker, J. S.	25 00
Anderson, Robt.	25 00
Ferrey, R.	25 00
Bartlett, Dr. W. L.	25 00
Baxter, F. E.	25 00
Copeland, W.	25 00
Connell, A.	25 00
Campbell, John	25 00
Dozier, Jos.	25 00
Dilts & Bruce	25 00
Dorr, M. L.	25 00
Davis, Dr. Isaac	25 00
Dix, Robt. L.	25 00
Enquest, F. J.	25 00
Ericson & Gough	25 00
Francis, S. N.	25 00
Gay, F. H.	25 00
Garnett, Dr.	20 00
Bush, W. H.	20 00
Bartlett, M. K.	20 00
Bartlett, E. C.	10 00
Florance & Murphy	20 00
Stevens & Clough	10 00
Sinton, W. K.	10 00
The Hub	10 00
Hallet & Baker	10 00
Knapp, C. E.	10 00
Marvin, Frank	10 00
Wellington, Q.	10 00
Snyder, B. B.	10 00
Thurlow, Mrs.	10 00
Weigars & Older	10 00
Cant, Geo.	10 00
Clark, Wm.	10 00
Wheelock, O.	10 00
Dana, L. C.	10 00
Owen, Geo. F.	5 00
Noabe, P.	5 00
Ege, Fred	5 00

Owing to their absence from the city, the committee has not been able to see several people who will probably make subscriptions. Others have promised to subscribe, but have not handed in their subscriptions. The committee is composed of men whose private business makes large demands on their time. We think that this is no more our business than it is that of everyone interested in the city, and request all who have agreed to send in subscriptions to do so without waiting for another call from the committee. The list, therefore, we regret to say is not a complete one. Further subscriptions will be published as they are received.

Respectfully,

D. B. FAIRLEY,
Chairman.

Colorado Springs, April 5, 1888.

Wednesday morning about nine o'clock an old man was held up by a rough looking tramp on the Huerfano street crossing of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. He was approached by the tramp, who said "Give me your money." Seeing that his request would not be complied with, he attempted to knock the old man down but the latter was too quick for him, and he found himself lying on the ground. A one-armed accomplice of the "hold-up" rushed to his assistance, and the old man beat a retreat. Officer Atkinson and William Martin, who heard of the affair, were soon on the ground, and the would be highwayman was arrested. The man with one arm, however, managed to effect his escape. The other individual, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, was placed in the city jail.

On Tuesday the barn and stables adjacent on the ranch of the Maryland Cattle company, near Edgerton, were burned to the ground. The fire occurred about noon, during the high wind, and had gained considerable headway before it was discovered. No stock was lost. The fire spread rapidly through the grass into the timber to the east, but was confined to a limited area.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Recently Deceased.

Those who are fond of tracing a natural proneness in the successive members of a single family to follow in the same footsteps, will find something to study in the family history of the late Chief Justice Waite, of the United States supreme court. As far back as the days of Oliver Cromwell, Thomas Waite, a member of the house of commons in England, a "Roundhead," was one of the judges who condemned Charles I to the block, and put his signature to the death warrant. In America, John Waite, of Malden, Mass., was a member of the general court of that colony and afterwards speaker of the colonial house of representatives. From Thomas Waite and Mary Bronson of Connecticut, married in 1792, came that branch of the family best known during the last and the present century. Their grandson, Marvin Waite, was a lawyer, and was nineteen times chosen to the general assembly of Connecticut. His son, John T. Waite, of Norwich, was long a representative of the state in congress. Another grandson of Thomas Waite was Remich Waite, of Lyme, Conn. His fourth son was a member of the Connecticut legislature, and became justice of the supreme court of the state in 1834. The eldest of his eight children was Chief Justice Waite, who has just died.

Morrison Remich Waite was born at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816. He was graduated at Yale college in 1837, and returned to Lyme to study law in his father's office, but soon after emigrated to Ohio. At Maumee City in 1839 he was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with Samuel M. Young, and began practice at Maumee City. In 1850 the partners removed to Toledo. Three years later Mr. Waite's youngest brother went there from Yale college, the firm of Young & Waite was dissolved, and the two brothers formed a partnership.

THE LATE JUSTICE WAITE

In 1849 and 1850 Mr. Waite was a member of the state legislature. He was a Whig in those days, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its fortunes and was a steadfast Republican the rest of his life. In 1862 he was a candidate for representative in congress, but was defeated. This was his last candidacy for office. He was repeatedly offered state and federal positions, but for a time declined them all.

In 1871 Mr. Waite was appointed one of the counsel to prepare and argue the case of the Alabama and other claims before the international tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, his colleagues being William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing. In this case Mr. Waite attracted considerable attention by the power of his arguments and his comprehensive understanding of international law. Two years after the Alabama arbitration he was admitted to practice law at the bar of the supreme court of the United States, and a few months later was elected to the Ohio constitutional convention and was chosen its president.

In 1873 came the event which resulted in the elevation of Mr. Waite to what is regarded the most honorable office in connection with the government—next to the president—the chief justiceship of the supreme court. This event was the death of Chief Justice Chase. President Grant offered the position to Roscoe Conkling, who declined it. George H. Williams and Caleb Cushing were successively nominated and withdrawn. Finally, on Jan. 19, 1874, Mr. Waite's name was sent to the senate while he was presiding over the convention in Ohio and ignorant of President Grant's procedure. A telegram was brought to Rufus King, a member of the convention, who arose and read the announcement of Mr. Waite's appointment, whereupon the convention burst into vociferous applause. The nomination was unanimously confirmed, and on March 4, 1874, Justice Waite took the oath of office and at once entered upon its duties.

The most important of Justice Waite's decisions were in the civil rights cases, 1878; polygamy cases 1879; the constitutional amendments, 1880, and three decisions in 1881. These were—one regarding the powers of removal by the president, one on polygamy cases, and one on the Virginia bond case. In 1883 two important decisions were given covering the civil rights act. In 1884 came the decision in the Alabama claims, the legal tender act, and the Virginia claim cases. The decision in the Chicago Anarchist case last year attracted considerable attention, from the interest attaching to their execution. The last of Justice Waite's most important decisions was in the Bell telephone case.

Mr. E. R. Holden, of the Denver Smelting company, passed through the city Tuesday morning on his way to Pueblo. He stated to a representative of this paper that he had addressed a communication to the Colorado Springs board of trade in which he gave the reasons which made it impossible to locate his smelter at Colorado City. He said that he found that it would cost him about $2,000 to get the necessary trackage facilities on the Bott site and that a supply of water could not be secured for less than $35,000. He expected soon to begin the work of building the smelter at Pueblo.

A woman who keeps a boarding house in the northern part of the city has proven herself quite capable of dealing with tramps. A few mornings ago one of these gentry appeared at the kitchen door and demanded something to eat. He was quite insulting in his actions and language. Seizing a large butcher knife which was lying near at hand she made an impetuous rush at the unarmed tramp, which induced him to vacate the premises in double quick time. The next vagrant who applied for food was quite shabbily dressed, and was a most barefooted. Unluckily for him the woman observed this fact and he soon received the contents of a ladle of hot water on his unprotected extremities. There may be hereafter one of the tramps' mystic signs on the gate post of her residence, but it will not encourage tramps to enter there.

The Cascade Ice company have filed a certificate of increase of its capital stock with the county clerk.

STATE NEWS.

The state school at Golden has now 265 inmates.

Silver Cliff has now a full organized board of trade.

The high license ticket was elected at La Veta on Tuesday.

High license was endorsed in the Boulder municipal election.

The school census of the state will be taken between April 10th and May 1st.

A car load of bananas arrived in Denver on Wednesday over the Panhandle route.

The ladies of Denver have petitioned for a police matron at the Denver city jail.

John Tomay has been nominated for police judge by the Georgetown democrats.

Mr. Charles Marsh, an old hardware merchant of Leadville, died in Salt Lake City on Monday.

On Friday afternoon the citizens of Pueblo had raised $21,715 towards the Holden smelter bonus.

The regents of the state university have ordered some additional improvements to the institution.

A colony of Nebraska people are looking for a site to locate upon in the Arkansas valley near Canon City.

Thomas Norton, cashier of the Capitol hotel, Denver, has embezzled $700 of the funds entrusted to him.

Ex-Sheriff John C. Kendall of Weld county was buried on Wednesday. He was highly esteemed by the citizens of that county.

The democrats of Leadville have nominated George H. Douran for mayor, W. S. Tobey the second candidate having declined to run.

R. B. Weiser, republican, was elected police justice at Georgetown on Monday. The democrats elected two out of three councilmen.

Donald Fletcher, president of the Denver chamber of commerce, has been elected president of the State Immigration association.

The grand jury of the district court now in session at Canon City are considering charges against the officials of the late Fremont Exchange bank.

Hon. B. S. Robbins has been appointed assistant U. S. district attorney for Colorado. He will be under the jurisdiction of District Attorney Hobson.

John Sullivan, a coal miner, was found dead in the Sunshine mine in Jerome Park on Tuesday morning, having been killed by the fall of some loose wall rock.

The ore shipments from Aspen for the week ending Friday night were 1289 tons, of which 584 went to Denver, 674 to Leadville, 21 to Pueblo and 10 to Salt Lake.

The new Trinity Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated at Denver last Sunday. Over $80,000 was raised at the dedication services to defray the cost of construction.

A 2-year-old child of a Mexican named Juan Lopez was burned to death last Monday evening at Walsenburg by its clothing taking fire while its mother was warming its feet.

The construction of the Colorado extension of the Rock Island road will soon commence. Five hundred teams are ready for work between the Kansas line and Colorado Springs.

Barney Law, a farm laborer, was killed on the Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad above Elizabeth on Wednesday. He was drunk and lying asleep on the track when a freight train ran over him.

H. K. Pinckney, of Pueblo, a paymaster in the employ of Mr. J. R. De Remer, the railroad contractor, was shot near Trinidad on Friday by a man named Reynolds with whom he had a dispute.

Municipal elections held in Colorado on Tuesday resulted as follows: At Pueblo Judge A. Royal, democrat, was elected mayor by 541 majority. At Leadville Charles Bower, democrat and citizen's candidate, was elected mayor, and the gambling element was defeated in the aldermanic contests. At Aspen Henry Webber, republican, was successful. The Pueblo city council has a democratic majority.

The board of county commissioners were in session Tuesday, and devoted the time at their disposal to the consideration of road matters. Mr. David McShane, the committee appointed by the old board to settle road damages with Mr. John Pring, reported in favor of paying that gentleman $20. He also reported that the Santa Fe Railroad company would pay the county $40 in the same case. Mr. Cornelius Murphy resigned his office as road overseer of district No. 11, and the board elected Mr. L. S. Patterson to fill the vacancy. Mr. Patterson was directed to open the road on the proposed line leading southwest from Cascade. The road will be ultimately extended to Theodore, a station on the Colorado Midland railroad. The minutes of previous meetings were read and approved. The county clerk was directed to advertise for bids for furnishing bread and meat for use at the jail and poor house, the burial of paupers and printing for the year ending April 1st 1889. All bids must be presented on Friday April 6th at 2 p. m. Mr. L. F. Faulkner, superintendent of construction of this division of the Rock Island railroad conferred with the board regarding the character of the road crossings in the county.

Three of the gold prizes for the races at the spring meeting of the Athletic association are on view in the window of A. G. Earle's jewelry store. These are given by Mr. Earle, whose enterprise as a business man is equaled by his enthusiasm as an athlete. The gold badges for the bicycle races are expected daily and when the medals are engraved will be well worth winning. The silver cups for the pony polo races have been chosen and are now being engraved. The management also offer an additional gold medal for a three mile bicycle race, to be contested for by Mr. Van Horn and several other Denver riders whose reputations and records are well known.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Husted, has furnished us with the following weather record for the month of March: Maximum temperature, 73.5° on the 28th; minimum temperature, —7° on the 5th; mean temperature, 32.866°; maximum daily mean temperature, 49.50° on the 18th; minimum daily mean temperature, 8° on the 5th; number of clear days, (strictly) 5; number of fair days, 19; number of days on which rain or snow fell, 6; total precipitation, (water) 0.50 in.; foggy days, 2; prevailing direction of the wind, south 18 days.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,

President—W. M. Strickler.
Vice President—Chauncey Calloway.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. A. Lansing.
Executive Committee—Bernard Gilpin, F. A. Waters, F. E. Baxter.
Round-Up Commissioners—Bernard Gilpin, C. A. Lansing, T. H. Lowe.
Foreman of the Round-up—[illegible] Eubanks.

THE ASSOCIATION

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fee of the association are only $5 50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

A marriage license was issued Friday to Mr. John Durkin and Miss Eva Tipton, both of Rio Grande county.

Mr. E. E. Grafton has purchased the interest of Mr. Brown in the Manitou Journal and will continue the publication of that paper.

Mr. S. E. Cardwell has decided to again take up his residence in Manitou and will remove his real estate office from Colorado City to that place.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad have placed on sale commutation tickets between here and Denver good for ninety days. Twenty rides for $20.

A gentleman who owns a large ginger ale plant in Cincinnati is in the city. He contemplates moving the plant to Manitou near the iron springs.

Messrs. C. B. Crowell, Jim. W. A. Otis Friday purchased two lots in Clarke's court, Mayfair addition, upon which it is stated they will soon erect houses.

Dr. Geber of this city was the owner of ticket No. 22 that drew the baby Charter Oak at Wm. Scott & Co.'s. The owner of No. 226 has not appeared yet.

The steam fire alarm gong is now ready for service, and a code of signals for sounding it have been printed and distributed in prominent places of the city.

Sheriff Jackson went to Leadville Friday for the purpose of bringing back many the name of Roy Derrel to this city, who was indicted by the grand jury for grceny as bailee.

College Hose No. 1 has now twenty-five members, and eight additional uniforms have been ordered, for the annual parade of the fire department, which will take place in the latter part of next week.

A portion of Mr. W. C. Bradbury's grading outfit, which will soon be out to work on the Rock Island extension, arrived in the city last evening and took quarters for the night at Dalhausen's feed stable.

Mr. Anthony Bott has let the contract for laying the water pipes through his additions to Colorado City, and it is expected that the work will be completed by May 1st. Water will be taken from Sutter and creek, which has its source in Crystal Park, thus furnishing a supply entirely independent of the Colorado Springs system.

Wednesday morning a party of twenty-three Galveston people arrived in the city in a special train over the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad. Carriages were in waiting for them at the depot, in which they were taken to Manitou, where they registered at the Cliff house. Jon Lands Moore is acting as the manager of the party.

On and after April 9th the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad will run through Pullman sleepers between Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, and New Orleans. Passengers from this city will connect with the through train at Manitou Junction. The company will run a branch train between this city and the junction.

Superintendent of Construction Faulkner of the Rock Island railroad, whose headquarters are in this city, has awarded the contracts for the grading of the road from what is known as the summit of the Big Sandy divide to this city. Streeter & Bradbury have the contract for grading nineteen miles westerly from the summit and the contract for the remaining portion of the road to this city has been let to Carlile, Price & McGavock.

Sunday excursion rates, taking effect at once, over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Colorado Midland railroads, will be $1.50 to Palmer Lake and return and 25 cents to Manitou and return. Tickets will be sold also on Saturday to Palmer Lake, good to return until Monday, for $1.25.

The medical department of the Denver university observed its seventh annual commencement in Denver last Tuesday evening. Dr. S. E. Solly, of this city, received the honorary degree of M. D. The Denver News, in speaking of the presentation of the degree, said: "Mr. Solly was the recipient of most flattering remarks by Dr. Moore, who publicly recited Dr. Solly's splendid achievements as a physician and medical scholar."

The sale of the property of the Colorado Springs Investment and Improvement company under a deed of trust by E. A. Risley, trustee, Wednesday, was largely attended, and the bidding in some instances was quite spirited. The amount of money realized from the sale is between $75,000 and $100,000. Mr. A. L. Lawton, who represented a syndicate of local capitalists and some of the eastern bondholders of the company, purchased about $35,000 worth of property. Judge T. A. B. McFerran was also a heavy purchaser. The old fair grounds, which includes a tract of 120 acres, was the largest piece of property sold. The price which it brought was $11,750.

Dr. J. W. Martin, of Colby, Kansas, arrived in the city Wednesday morning and registered at The Antlers. Dr. Martin has come to Colorado Springs with a view of making it his permanent home. If he decides to locate here he will receive the appointment of chief surgeon of the Colorado division of the Rock Island road, with headquarters in this city. He thinks that the railroad company will build a hospital here, of which he will have personal charge. Dr. Martin, who is intimately acquainted with the Rock Island officials, says that the people of Colorado Springs have but a faint idea of what the railroad will do for the city. He predicts that when the road reaches here that an unprecedented boom would take place.

The time of the district court was taken up Friday by the trial of the case of The People against Brown and Palmer, indicted for the murder of Richard Morgan, which took place in the pass about a year ago. A jury was not secured until late in the afternoon. It is composed of the following persons: G. B. Perry, J. J. Coates, T. J. Duffield, William Neco, William Gosnen, W. H. Parry, B. F. Gaylor, [illegible] Wagner, A. [illegible] Hunter, A. Armentrout, [illegible] Weber and W. H. Colcrock. District Attorney Libby appears for the prosecution and the Hon. John N. Waterman of Pueblo for the defendants.

The entertainment which was given at the city hall Friday evening in aid of the Colored Baptist church was very largely attended and passed off very pleasantly. The following programme was presented:

Opening Chorus "Home Again"
Address "The Rise and Progress of the Negro Race" Rev. D. E. Johnson.
Song C. R. Robinson and daughters
Declamation "Home of Galilee in Florence" J. H. Childress
Duet Reading Mrs. Lydia Allen, Miss May Robinson "Stepping Stones"
Solo C. R. Robinson
Reading "Execution of Mary Queen of Scots" Mrs. C. W. Grimes
Quartette Messrs. Randolph Long, Jesse Williams, John Marshall and John Wilson

After the programme had been rendered refreshments were served and a general social time was indulged in. Mr. W. Collins who arranged and directed the entertainment, deserves much credit for its success. He desires us to publicly express his thanks to Messrs. Ericson & Gough for donations of ice cream and cake, and to Giddings Bros. & Wilbur for the use of carpet and rugs for the stage. The proceeds of the entertainment will be applied to the pastor's salary.

The board of county commissioners are still in session at the court house. Wednesday they granted the petition for a change in the Turkey Creek road near Lytle and also allowed the following bills:

Cornelius Murphy, road work	32 50
Edward Ferris, supplies	30
Rocky Mt. News Ptg. Co., printing	2 25
H. S. Hull, services	5 00
Consolidated Stationery Co., stationery	10 80
Aaron Bailey, janitor work	43 75
W. C. Stark, hardware	16 35
Duffield Bros., wood	14 00
Reuben Berry, County Supt's fees	366 92
A. A. McGovney, freight advanced	247 27
E. J. Eaton, freight advanced	12 00
Joseph Dozier, repairs	18 65
D. L. Welch, brick work	34 75
S. C. Pettegrew, constable's fees	17 50
Cincinnati Safe & Lock Co., supplies	94 00
Gowdy & Andrew, printing	1 00
Florence & Murphy, supplies	10 75
John Morris Co., stationery	11 50
A. L. Lawton, insurance	30 00
Gazette Printing Co., printing	114 40
C. A. Lansing, coal	14 75
C. F. Clifford, repairs	12 00
Colo. Telephone Co., rent	12 00
Len Jackson, sheriff's fees	202 50
Giddings Bros. & Wilbur, supplies	53 35
David Spielman, locating land	10 00
W. H. H. Merrill, plumbing	39 55
Callaway & Stark, meat	47 65
Callaway & Stark, meat	69 55
G. W. Frost & Co.	5 05

The board of county commissioners continued in session Friday and allowed the following bills:

G. S. Barnes & Son, hardware	876 27
J. C. Baker, grazing	11 00
J. E. Robinson, drugs	148 25
Gilsey & Thomas, lumber	5 72
William Lennox, coal	27 70
J. W. Chapman, constable fees	14 10
N. O. Johnson, supplies	9 40
H. C. Dana, sheriff's fees	76 25
Fairley Bros., coffin	35 00
Thomas Shideler, justice fees	5 [illegible]
James Nichols, sheriff's fees	15 [illegible]
Thomas Shideler, justice fees	10 25
Hutchinson, Williams Livery Co., road account	15 00
S. H. Caldwell, justice fees	4 85
H. C. Dana, sheriff's fees	69 50
Len Jackson, sheriff's fees	155 25
Lou Perkins, matron poor house	105 00
H. C. Hollister, transcript of testimony	20 00
W. J. Baird, coal	8 75
W. K. Fager, road work	10 50
Gillis Bros., lumber	30 70
E. L. Eaton, cash advanced	5 00
E. G. Perkins, services	500 00
Nichols & Long, groceries	212 40
W. F. Strickler, county physician fees	168 00
Colo. Springs Gas & Coke Co., gas	74 [illegible]
H. C. Dana, sheriff's fees	18 35
Frank Clarkson, services	20 00
Isaac Davis, coroner's fees	31 60
W. Bush, bread	38 [illegible]
J. S. Duckraft, road surveys	9 10

We regret to state that the audience which witnessed the entertainment at the opera house Friday evening given by the pupils of the music and line institute was a very small one. When the time which the pupils gave to the preparation of the exercises is taken into consideration they were very poorly repaid for their trouble. The entertainment was interesting from the beginning to the close. There were no delays, and those who participated acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. The recitations by Professor E. O. Campbell and H. Wolpert, and the tableaus entitled "The Artist's Studio" and "The Wedding," were very favorably received. The fancy and the recitation of "Hold the Fort," by eight young ladies, were among the features of the entertainment. The three pantomimes were a source of much amusement, and they were liberally applauded. At the close of the exercises Superintendent Ray, of the institution, announced that there would be several entertainments of a similar nature in the course of the next few weeks, the proceeds of which will be applied to the purchase of a stereopticon for the use of the institution. We trust that the people of this city will extend a liberal patronage to an institution which is doing so much for the education of the poor unfortunates of this state.

The Denver Republican Thursday contained the following:

Agent Moore of the Rock Island in Denver said yesterday afternoon: "The first knowledge I have obtained concerning the Rock Island coming directly into Denver over the Kansas Pacific tracks was from the newspapers. There is no contract that I know of to that effect. It seems to me probable that the Rock Island might make an agreement with the Union Pacific company whereby its construction material might come over the Kansas Pacific tracks and go from there to Colorado Springs for use at the southwest end of the new line. But it seems almost preposterous to me that the Union Pacific company should grant the Rock Island trackage from River Bend in here for passengers and freight. It would be practically the same as renting part of your store to a man to go into exactly the same business as yourself, and at the time be in danger of his undersetting you. The contract between the Rock Island and the Rio Grande, as I understand it, is for distribution of the freight brought in by the former over the latter's lines. The Rock Island should come straight to Denver it would be obliged to give all other roads equal show in this distribution. The Rio Grande comes pretty near being Colorado a railroad. Since the Rock Island came it wouldn't give as much freight business with a line straight into this city as it would with its proper connections with the Rio Grande. I have no expectation that a passenger or freight train of the Rock Island will come into Denver before the completion of the through road into Colorado Springs."

Antlers Arrivals—W. F. Lambach, Chicago; J. S. Lee, W. M. Broad, Denver; Dr. A. De Witt, city; F. E. Mergerman, Leadville; W. [illegible], Chicago; [illegible] Sprague, New York; G. E. Simmons, [illegible] Myers, Boston; W. A. Dixon, Chicago; N. W. Taggart and wife, Palmyra; W. C. Bradbury, Denver; G. Sumner and wife, Worcester, Mass.; George Stone, Denver; W. [illegible] Giddings, New York; W. H. Brown, Chicago; A. Rowland, Sandy Hook, N. Y.; E. E. Ingalls, Denver; [illegible] Nelson, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Lewis, Jordan, New York; W. Dressler, R. Nugent, New York; F. C. Phelps, Chicago; Frank Chamberlin, Denver; T. Sayngman, A. A. Dennis, Iowa; [illegible] S. Haynes, city; W. C. Henry, W. [illegible] Price, [illegible] Moore, Denver; [illegible] B. Adams, Boston.

Grand View Arrivals—F. C. Armintinger, Hal. Mann, city; A. M. Newman, Denver; F. W. Wood, Bedford; Anson Brown, Cincinnati; Dan Lyons, [illegible] Hill, Phil Foley, Lafayette; P. W. Wolfe, Kas.; Miss F. F. Stokes, Leadville; M. D. Griffin, G. M. Leveroux, A. J. Sanford, Louis Curr, J. W. Lewelling, Fred Zurhorst, E. Lewis, F. B. Patterson, Trinidad; C. F. Moore, Fort Worth; Mrs. A. C. Bailey, New Mexico; E. B. Preston, Chicago; C. W. Haynes, ranch; F. A. Cundell, Denver; C. A. Schomus, Denver; C. M. Carter, Denver; W. G. Mills, New York; W. J. Watts, Ebert, Colo.; Louis F. Weber, Denver; Miss Ida Padget, Florissant; J. W. Stillman and wife, city; E. B. Brown, Denver; [illegible] Bowman, Chicago; [illegible] Curtis, city; Henry Jones, city.

The Alamo Arrivals—James Powers, Rock Island; R. R. [illegible] Waggeswort, Colorado; Wm. [illegible], E. L. Gallinger, F. W. Edwards, R. M. Crampton, Jas. A. Skinner, Denver; O. H. Canfield, Mrs. M. Canfield, Frank Canfield, Leadville; W. N. Burton, Mrs. Green, N. Reiss, Denver; F. Hutchins, Butte City, M. T.; [illegible] Bilbrough, St. Louis; Jas. [illegible], Yarmouth, Newburyport; R. B. King, Chicago; M. Rouse, city; Mrs. Hunter and daughter, Paris, [illegible] W. Chapman, D. L. Weed, G. B. Perry, B. P. Taylor, Wm. Goshen, A. Armentrout, W. E. Colbrook, W. H. Parry, R. E. Duffield, T. Henry Wagner, Wm. Neco, J. J. Coates, A. L. Hunter, city.

The relatives of the family of Mr. S. C. Johnson, who was sent to the insane asylum from Colorado City a short time ago, desire us to express their heartfelt gratitude to those who so generously contributed to defray the expense of sending Mr. Johnson's children to their relatives in Kansas and Missouri.

W. E. Lloyd has removed to 25 South Cascade avenue, opposite the Newton lumber company's office.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Lemenway, dealer in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 115 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.			
Butter, creamery, ℔	33	@	40
Butter, ranch, ℔	30	@	35
Butter, eastern, ℔	25	@	30
Eggs, ranch, ℔ doz	25	@	30
Eggs, state, ℔ doz	20	@	25
Cabbage, Cal., ℔ cwt	3 50	@	5 00
Onions, ℔	3½	@	5
Potatoes, ℔ cwt	85	@	2 00
Turnips, new ℔ cwt	1 75	@	3 00
Chickens, live, ℔ doz	5 00		6 00
Corn, ℔ cwt	1 20	@	1 25
Chop	1 25	@	1 30
Wheat, ℔ cwt			1 75
Oats, ℔ cwt	30	@	1 45
Bran, ℔ cwt	30	@	1 55
Flour, ℔ cwt	2 50	@	2 75
Vea, ℔ cwt	2 00	@	2 20
Graham, ℔ cwt	2 30	@	2 40
Hay, (Colo.) ℔ ton	18 00	@	22 00
Hay (Kan.) ℔ ton	15 00	@	
GREEN FRUIT.			
Apples, ℔ bl	7 00	@	8 00
Oranges, ℔ doz	15	@	60
Lemons, ℔ doz	30	@	40
Grapes, Malaga, ℔ box	20	@	25
Pears, ℔ box	2 50	@	3 00
Bananas, ℔ doz	40	@	50

DIED.

VAN-HORNE—At Orange, New Jersey, on the 31st ult., Dr. Andrew B. Van Horne.

ABERNATHY—In this city on Wednesday, April 5th, of pneumonia, Francis, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Abernathy, aged 7 months and 18 days.

BORN.

MCKUNE—To the wife of Roscoe McKune, a son.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k-8-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At the ranch of the late Susan D. Fancher, three miles southeast of Monument, all the live stock belonging to the same, consisting of forty head of horses, and eighty head of cows mostly grade Jerseys. For particulars inquire of C. D. Ford, Monument. w-c-24-5*

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intent on to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Pueblo, Colorado, on May 7th, 1888, viz: Martin V. Setzer, preemption D. S., No. 11,165 for the se cor. sec. 30, tp 18 s rge 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Fred. Buck, John Bickerton, W. L. Cross, A. L. Amend, of Franceville, Colo. wc-24-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Leadville Mail, arrives 11.20 a. m., departs 11.23 a. m.
No. 7. Pacific Express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 12.32 p. m., departs 2.35 p. m.
No. 5. Pueblo accommodation arrives 7.05 p. m., departs 7.12 p. m.
No. 3. Leadville Express, arrives 12.05 p. m., departs 12.08 p. m.
No. 9. Pacific Express, for Salt Lake and California, arrives 3.30 a. m., departs 3.33 a. m.
No. 201 Kansas City express, arrives 3.15 p. m., departs 3.20 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 4. Denver Express, arrives at 4.40 a. m., departs at 4.43 a. m.
No. 0. Atlantic Express, from Salt Lake and California, arrives at 5.12 a. m., departs 5.15 a. m.
No. 6. Pueblo Express, arrives 8.58 a. m., departs 9.01 a. m.
No. 2. Denver mail arrives 4.02 p. m., departs 4.05 p. m.
No. 8. Atlantic Express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.40 p. m., departs 5.45 p. m.
No. 202. Kansas City express, arrives 1.08 p. m., departs... 1 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and 2? Pike's Peak avenue. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Excursion reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on day light trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon.

For full information call on or address,

J. E. ELLISON, AGENT.

COLORADO SPRINGS & MANITOU R. R.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 101 leaves	1.30 a. m.	No. 102 Arr ves	2.30 p. m.
No. 107 "	2.40 p. m.	No. 106 "	8.50 a. m.
No. 113 "	9.10 a. m.	No. 102 "	3.50 p. m.
No. 105 "	7.15 p. m.	No. 108 "	5.35 p. m.
No. 115 "	4.10 p. m.	No. 114 "	11.15 a. m.
No. 117 "	5.50 p. m.	No. 116 "	7.05 p. m.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY. ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

Denver Extension.
MARCH 25, 1888.
UNION DEPOT, EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

LEAVING FOR DENVER.

Santa Fe Express, No. 5 ..... 11.12 A. M.
Santa Fe Express, No. 7 ..... 3.15 A. M.
Colorado Midland Express ..... 4.00 A. M.
Colorado Midland Express ..... 3.00 P. M.

ARRIVING FROM DENVER.

Santa Fe Express, No. 6 ..... 3.37 P. M.
Santa Fe Express, No. 8 ..... 9.50 A. M.
Colorado Midland Express ..... 1.00 A. M.
Colorado Midland Express ..... 12.15 A. M.

LEAVING FOR LEADVILLE.

Colorado Midland Express ..... 1.10 A. M.
Colorado Mid and Express ..... 2.25 A. M.

ARRIVING FROM LEADVILLE.

Colorado Midland Express ..... 3.50 A. M.
Colorado Midland Express ..... 2.50 P. M.

LEAVING FOR KANSAS CITY, MO.

Santa Fe Express, No. 6 ..... 3.37 P. M.
Santa Fe Express, No. 8 ..... 9.50 A. M.

ARRIVING FROM KANSAS CITY, MO.

Santa Fe Express, No. 7 ..... 3.15 A. M.
Santa Fe Express, No. 5 ..... 12 A. M.

All trains daily.

Through tickets to all points via all routes. Baggage checked through. Sleeping car tickets on sale and berths reserved.

Passengers for California should take train No. 8, at 9.50 a. m., making direct connection at La Junta with through California train. Train No. 6 connects at Pueblo for Caron City.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

DENVER, TEXAS & GULF RAILWAY.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo, 11.30 a. m.	From Pueblo 3.35 p. m
For Denver, 3.35 p. m.	From Denver 11.30a. m

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

	Arrives.	Closes.
Eastern Mail	7.00 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
	1.00 a. m.	6.15 p. m.
		9.20 a. m.
The Northwest and Northern Colorado	7.00 a. m.	1.00 p. m.
	1.30 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
	2.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Pueblo and Southern Colorado	7.00 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
	2.02 p. m.	
Western Colorado and Ogden	5.40 p. m.	12.05 p. m.
New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California	7.00 a. m.	1.20 a. m
Local points on Colorado Midland Ry	2.50 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
Local points on D. & R. G. R. R., north	1.20 a. m.	3.40 p. m.
Local points on D. & R. G. R. R., south	4.25 p. m.	11.00 a. m.
Local points on D. & R. G. R. R., north	8 a. m.	3.00 p. m.

E. S. DOW & CO.
Dealers in
HARDWARE.
Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WAGONS & CARRIAGES,
Champion front and rear cut mowers.
Champion self-rakes and droppers.
Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.
FINE & FINE GLASS
Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.
17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
we-16-tf

F. E. DOW.
GENTLEMEN—Please remember that Dow has just received a full line of all the latest styles in Spring Neckwear. It will pay you to inspect his stock, for it is the best which the eastern market could supply. Come and purchase before it is depleted. Also a full line of Men's, Youth's and Boy's Ready-Made Spring Clothing.

F. E. DOW.
dwa-1-1y

THE UNITED STATES
LOAN AGENCY
WILL MAKE ESSENTIAL LOANS
AT THE
Garden of the Gods Ranch,
(Located twelve miles south of Colorado Springs.)
His stock can be seen at the ranch. All mares at owner's risk. P. O. address, Colorado Springs. C. W. HAYNES & CO.
we-17-1m

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Howard Crosby, D. D., says:
"Supplies a long felt want. . . . It will meet both the literary and spiritual taste of God's people."
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"It must speedily make its way into thousands of homes."
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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
we-3-1y

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 5, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Pueblo, Colo., on April 21, 1888, viz: Frederick P. Bucks, H. E. No. 3836 for the nw qr sec 30, tp 13 s rge 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Bickerton, M. V. Setzer, Al Amend, L. M. Weaver, all of Franceville, Colo.
wc-10-6 WM BAYARD, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 27, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on May 25, 1888, viz: Carrie C. Keeson, Pre. H. S. No. 8719, for the n½ sw qr, sw qr sw qr sec 3 and nw qr nw qr sec 10, tp 16 s, rge 67 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Hall, S. G. C. Hall, Wm. F. Dixon, Carrie Dixon, of Colorado Springs, Colo. required by commissioner's letter "G" of March 1, 1888.

And you, John Hopkins, who place Pre. D. S. No. 12, 30 for part of this and are hereby specially notified to show cause on or before date of proof why said Carrie C. Keeson should not be allowed to make proof and cash payment for said land.
wc-7-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

F. E. DOW & CO.
Dealers in
HARDWARE.
Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WAGONS & CARRIAGES,
Champion front and rear cut mowers.
Champion self-rakes and droppers.
Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.
FINE & FINE GLASS
Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.
17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
we-16-tf

SCHOLES & MOFFAT,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
SASH AND DOOR LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
SASH, DOORS and BLINDS
Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot, Colorado Springs

WIGLAND SALOON,
Colorado City, Colo.
NICO. P. ROHMAN,
wf-19-tf Proprietor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Cortous A. Tichurst, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the fifth day of May, A. D., 1887, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the fifth day of May, A. D., 1887, in book 88, at page 389, convey to the undersigned as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then sheriff of said El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit: The west fifty (50) feet of lots numbered fifteen and sixteen in block number two hundred thirteen (213) in Addition numbered two (2) to the town, now City of Colorado Springs which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to W. C. Wheeler of the promissory note of the said Cortous A. Tichurst of even date therewith, for the principal sum of five hundred fifty dollars ($550) with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable quarterly; and,

Whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note according to the tenor and effect thereof, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, shall sell said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal of said note and the interest thereon, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and,

Whereas, the time of payment of said note has passed, and default has been made in the payment both of principal and interest thereon, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I the undersigned, trustee as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then the undersigned, Leonard Jackson, Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado, successor in trust, will, on the 7th day of April, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the county clerk's office, in the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

A. A. A. GOVNEY, Trustee.
Leonard Jackson, sheriff of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust.
Dated at Colorado Springs, February 27, 1888.
w-c-9-6.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John Gass, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 30th day of April, A. D., 1888, being one of the regular days of the April term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Robert Finley, executor of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 10th, 1888. ROBERT FINLEY,
Executor of the estate of John Gass, deceased.
w-3-17-4

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on the 21st day of April, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colo., the following described lands, viz: 40 acres se qr of ne qr, section 16, township 16, south, range 65 west; minimum price per acre, $4; improvements, none.

No land will be sold at less than the minimum price per acre, as given above. The parcels will be sold in the above order, and each tract will be sold as 40 acres—be the same more or less.

TERMS—Timbered lands, cash at sale; other lands, 30 per cent, cash at sale—balance in seven equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. If the purchaser does not own the improvements, he must pay for the same at sale. Purchaser will execute bond, as provided in Section 18, Act of April 2, 1887. Purchasers must be citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention of becoming such.

A. SAGENDORF,
Register State Board of Land Commissioners.
we-24-4

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Beckwith, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of George Beckwith, late of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the Court house in Colorado Springs, at the April term, 1888, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 13th day February, A. D., 1888.
SYLVIA R. BECKWITH,
Administratrix.
wc-24-4.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
PUEBLO, COLO., March 17th, 1888.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry Ryan, against James Milner for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 1012, dated May 7th, 1884, upon the nw qr, sec 9, tp 13 s, r 64 w, in El Paso County, Colorado, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said James Milner did not plow, or break, or cause to be plowed or broken, five acres of said land during the year ending May 7, 1887, that no portion of said land has been plowed or broken up to this date, that said tract of land is in a state of nature. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear before the Judge of the County Court of El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, on the 18th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

WM. BAYARD,
Register.
w-c-2-4